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ZHURKIN ON CONTRADICTION BETWEEN 'THREAT', 'COUNTERING CAPABILITY'

LD191405 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 Sep 80 p 14

[Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Zhurkin article: "In Pursuit of the Impossible Goal: The 'New U.S. Nuclear Strategy'"]

[Excerpt] The first moves were made toward the present nuclear strategy 6 years ago, in the concept put forward by James Schlesinger (another "forefather" of Directive 59), which officially set the task of developing the U.S. capacity for waging a "limited" nuclear war. Subsequently it was tidily incorporated in the line put forward by Carter, Brzezinski and Brown, who also adopted the intention of breaking away from the state of strategic parity, and from the very beginning of their administration it was included in the nuclear strategy of "superior countermeasures" [prevoskhodyashchiye protivodeystuiya], the first elements of which were laid down in Directive 18 (24 August 1977) and then detailed in Directive 59.

In the course of the latest round in the arms race started by this administration, the material basis of the new strategy is being formed--weapons systems are being created with the task of implementing its goals: mobile MX ICBM's (being deployed in 1986-1989), ballistic missiles on Trident submarines (the first of which has been launched), strategic cruise missiles for equipping heavy bombers (deployment: 1982-1990), and cruise (Tomahawk) and ballistic (Pershing II) medium-range missiles being deployed in Europe in 1983-1988.

The expansion of the "counterforce" characteristics of the new weapons systems is proceeding in several main directions. These include increasing their accuracy (by 50-100 percent compared with the preceding generation of corresponding systems, while the particularly accurate cruise missiles simply have no earlier parallels in many parameters), increasing yield (100-200 percent), and to some extent reducing vulnerability. There is a parallel improvement in the defenses of command centers, communications lines and other control systems. In other words, the traditional system of measures aimed at increasing the "counterforce" capacities of the American strategic forces is being realized, at a new military-technical level. Soberminded people in the United States cannot help asking: What practical benefit will this bring to Washington in conditions where the opposing strategic forces possess the full capability for annihilating retaliation if, even before, in the conditions of American superiority, it was not capable of realizing its "counterforce" potential? All that can clearly be seen in the numerous dangers arising from the new strategy--primarily for the United States itself and its allies.

By threatening to use (still more by using) nuclear warheads against "selected" enemy military targets, Washington would above all jeopardize its own country. After all, confronted by such a truly apocalyptic decision, the other side would make one assumption: that Washington was prepared and was about to follow the path of nuclear escalation to the end. In those conditions the only possible decision for the other side is to respond not according to the "rules" proposed by Washington, but by its own choice. The authors of Presidential Directive 18 conscientiously calculated 3 years ago what a modern nuclear war would mean to the United States: The loss of about 140 million Americans, that is, nearly three-fifths of the population, and about 75 percent of the country's economic potential. When he was just a professor, Henry Kissinger called such an outcome, in brief, "the end of history."

In this sense the "new nuclear strategy"promises nothing good to the U.S. allies either--least of all the European allies. Defense Secretary Brown, in officially announcing Directive 59, openly associated it with the U.S. and NATO decision on the creation and deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range missiles. In these conditions, who can guarantee to the West European that in an acute crisis the United States will not elect to use precisely these missiles to strike its blows, with all the ensuing consequences for Western Europe?

Finally, the new strategy could engender the desire to play with "nuclear muscle" in other parts of the world, for instance in the oil-bearing Persian Gulf zone or in the Far East. In every such case this will also mean playing senselessly with the destinies of whole peoples, first and foremost in countries which are American allies.

A kind of contradiction has always been a characteristic feature of American nuclear concepts: On the one hand, their adoption is always motivated by the "Soviet threat" (this was also true of Directive 59) and, on the other, they plan their actions as though the other side were incapable of countering. In their rapture at their "new nuclear strategy." its creators clearly did not think, for instance, about how the strategic situation would look for the United States if it forced the other side to create and deploy adequate weapons systems, for instance medium-range missiles, close to American shores.

The "new U.S. nuclear strategy" is basically bankrupt in that it is only one more step in pursuit of an unattainable goal. But as L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his Alma-Ata speech, this is an "extremely dangerous policy for peoples throughout the world! It is hardly conceivable that it emanates from the government of a country which has signed an agreement with the Soviet Union on preventing nuclear war. It is no accident that this step on Washington's part has met with angry condemnation among broad social and political circles in the world."

CARTER, MUSKIE STATEMENTS ON DIRECTIVE 59 NOTED

LD191906 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Carter has held a press conference in Washington to explain his earlier Presidential Directive No 59, which has aroused indignation throughout the world and protests by the public who regard it as a step aimed at lowering the threshold for the use of nuclear weapons. Reflecting this mood, one of the correspondents present said that even the limited use of nuclear weapons would threaten the lives of millions of people and expressed doubt that matters would end there. In his answers Carter tried to deflect, as it were, this criticism and to allay the fears of U.S. voters, who are alarmed by the danger of the Pentagon's strategy. However, despite all his efforts, he did not manage to conceal the fact that the doctrine proclaimed in Directive No 59 recognizes the probability and acceptability of nuclear conflict with all its consequences. The probability unquestionably exists, he declared, that an exchange of nuclear strikes of any kind whatsoever could result in more large-scale strikes involving the use of extremely destructive intercontinental weapons, which would cause tens of millions of casualties.

In his turn Secretary of State Muskie told the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee that the new nuclear strategy stresses the ability to inflict both selective and massive strikes, which would result in enormous devastation on the enemy's territory.

In this way the statements by the President and the secretary of state in effect recognizes that their own arguments that Washington's new strategy is based on limited use of nuclear weapons, arguments having nothing in common with reality, are untenable. Their assurances are aimed, above all, at deceiving public opinion in those countries in which U.S. nuclear arms are deployed and which are allotted the role of potential hostages for the U.S. administration's nuclear strategy, a strategy not for partial but for massive nuclear war.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD211930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 21 Sep 80

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, political observer of the APN news agency; Stanislav Nikolayevich Kondrashov, IZVESTIYA political observer; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Sobolev] Good day, comrades. International affairs in recent days have been characterized by various highly representative, multilateral meetings. These meetings include, above all, the 35th jubilee session of the UN General Assembly, which opened Tuesday; the preparatory stage of the pan-European meeting in Madrid, which is in progress; the Geneva conference on banning or restricting the use of specific types of conventional arms which could be considered excessively cruel or indiscriminate in their effects; and the conference of the Interparliamentary Union in Berlin. One should add that the world parliament of the peoples for peace begins its work in Sofia the day after tomorrow. The main issues at all these international forums, as they say, are the preservation and intensification of detente and the problems of arms control and disarmament.

One must point out that discussion of these questions is not proceeding smoothly, but in an atmosphere of keen debate. The representatives of the United States and several countries allied with it are demonstrating their wish to hold up and, if possible, prevent a constructive solution to these problems, which are of vital importance to mankind. However, the peace-loving forces are sufficiently numerous. Apart from the states of the socialist community and many developing countries, they also include influential circles and sensible politicians in Western countries. The meetings listed above show that these forces do not intend to hand the initiative in international affairs to militaristic circles.

35th UNGA Session

But the UN General Assembly session was unquestionably the main event of the week.

[Beglov] I think that the work of the 35th General Assembly session is assuming special significance. The international situation has become much more complicated since last year's General Assembly session. The main reasons for this are no secret to broad circles of the public. Let us summarize them briefly as follows: The first reason is the desire of imperialist circles, who do not accept detente, to escalate the profitable arms race and at the same time to hold onto the levers of control over sources of energy and raw material in the developing world by all means possible and to dictate their will to other peoples. The personal ambitions of politicians, in particular those struggling for power in the United States, have also aggravated the negative effect on the international situation. But in the eyes of soberminded people these complicated conditions make it that much more important to take advantage of every opportunity for talks and every international forum to cool the hotbeds and to provide scope for balanced judgements and constructive proposals on curbing the arms race and relaxing tension. This is why everybody is focusing such intense attention on UN headquarters and the General Assembly. After all, in addition to general discussion about the agenda, this forum gives national representatives holding high authority an opportunity to meet, exchange views and set up negotiating machinery.

In particular, the present General Assembly session could play a positive role in the resumption and continuation of all those disarmament talks which were started in recent years in various forms on a bilateral and a multilateral basis but which were adjourned or suspended for one reason or another.

As far as the socialist states and the participants in the Warsaw Treaty are concerned, their readiness for an immediate discussion on the entire range of problems concerning disarmament and strengthening international security was stressed quite clearly and categorically in their joint declaration on 15 May, the declaration adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact.

On the eve of the General Assembly session our country submitted for consideration by the United Nations the question of the historical responsibility of states for the preservation of the earth's environment for the present and future generations, with the emphasis of preventing the pernicious effects of the arms race on the environment. This proposal has already been included on the assembly's agenda.

The platform of the Warsaw Pact countries stresses the inseparable connection between stimulating the general disarmament process and easing tension in earth's hot spots. Here one should say that the announced intentions of U.S. diplomacy and Beijing's intentions within the United Nations are not in tune with such an approach. By all accounts Washington and Beijing are not coming to the General Assembly concerned first and foremost with finding ways to make further progress on curbing the arms race and finding a just settlement in the Near East and other regions.

[Sobolev] Nevertheless, it seems important to me that the U.S. representatives at the UN General Assembly session and their allies have not been able to stop the session from discussing the major questions of detente and disarmament. Among the broad circle of problems which the concept of detente involves one can highlight the problems of European security as being particularly important. The latest Soviet initiatives are aimed precisely at solving these problems. Judging by statements made by officials in a number of NATO countries, a positive reply to these initiatives is now ready. The Italian newspaper PAESE SERA said that, having waited 3 months, the United States should agree to talks on medium-range missiles as proposed by the Soviet Union. The newspaper writes that the Soviet position has influenced President Carter. The newspaper said that the European NATO allies, allies who realize the vital need for such talks, had also put pressure on the U.S. President.

[Beglov] These are all, of course, favorable signs. Nevertheless, international public opinion is alarmed by the fact, for example, that the Pentagon and NATO seem to experience a certain embarrassment when reacting to these proposals and give very evasive replies when asked about the scope of discussion on these proposed questions, in particular medium-range missiles in Europe. It is not hard to find an explanation for this, because the current activities and plans of the Pentagon and NATO are wholly connected with accelerating new armaments programs and trying out militaristic schemes in practice, the application of new armaments and military systems. For example, about 170,000 officers and men from a number of NATO countries are currently in West Germany practicing military operations against the so-called enemy in the East. NATO military maneuvers are also taking place in Western Thrace, which belongs to Turkey, in parallel with this. In northern Europe the NATO command is directing rehearsals in the use of the so-called rapid deployment forces, involving a major seaborne landing on Norwegian territory.

Political pressure on the partners is also being stepped up. No sooner had Belgium, for example, announced that it would not be taking part in the maneuvers in Western Thrace than the Belgians were bombarded with charges of decadence, of undermining the solidarity of the alliance. As it happens, West European public opinion is striving to ensure the most reliable basis for security in protesting the militaristic extreme of NATO policy.

Such a reliable basis can only be provided by detente and talks, not the confrontation which certain circles in Washington are pressing for--evidently the pre-election situation, in the United States in particular, is also influential here.

[Kondrashov] I would now like to add a few words on precisely that question. With 1 and 1/2 months to go to election day the U.S. position is almost entirely dependent on the electoral considerations of President Carter. Why, indeed, has Washington delayed, since the end of June, giving a reply to the Soviet proposals for talks about medium-range weapons in Europe? In particular, it seems to me, this is because the White House was afraid that this or that answer might hand some trump cards to Reagan, who is accusing Carter of not taking a hard enough line toward the Russians. But, on the other hand, it became increasingly harder and politically disadvantageous not to reply, particularly as the West European allies were putting various sorts of pressure on Washington. Furthermore, Carter's advisers presumably argued that agreement to talks would make it possible to talk about an enhancement of U.S. prestige in Western Europe, and that's of no small importance in the election struggle.

At the same time one has to point out that the Americans have played for safety in all ways possible. After all, they have only agreed to preliminary talks. Moreover, even the very subject of the talks is being concealed as much as possible. They do not want to recognize that the talks are about medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe in organic connection with the question of U.S. forward-based nuclear systems.

Turkish Coup

[Sobolev] Comrades, in speaking about current international affairs, I think we should also say a few words about what is happening in Turkey, where, as you know, there was a military coup on 12 September. Stanislav Nikolayevich, you have been in Turkey.

[Kondrashov] Yes, I was, and I would like precisely to touch on the events in Turkey, if only by virtue of having been there. I was there last May, and I should say that even then the military were not confined to camps and barracks. In Istanbul, in particular, I saw guards on the streets, soldiers in jeeps and even tanks. In Ankara, the capital, one was also struck by the military patrols and the guards here and there at governmental institutions, hotels and banks. And now, precisely on the night of 11-12 September, the generals seized power and removed the civilian government. The parliament, political parties, trade unions and various public organizations were dissolved, and the main political leaders were put under house arrest. The generals met with practically no resistance. Their nocturnal coup was bloodless.

What were the reasons for it? In recent years Turkey had been dubbed the sick man of Europe, and the sick member of NATO. It had, it must be said, many illnesses, deep-rooted illnesses at that. They were aggravated, in particular, by the world energy crisis. Next to its rich oil-producing neighbors Turkey found itself spending all its export earnings, probably, to buy oil. Tankers--and that was even then, in May of last year--were sometimes at the Istanbul port for a long time without being unloaded. There was no hard currency to pay for the oil. Things were (?as) bad in industrial affairs. Inflation was and continues to be rampant. Turkey is up to its eyes in debt, I mean external debts. At the insistance of the International Monetary Fund, Turkey has carried out one devaluation of its lira after another in order to obtain the new credits it needs.

And on top of all this deep and protracted economic crisis lay an intensifying political instability. The scale of terrorist acts in Turkey now is unparalleled anywhere in the world. I will quote just three figures: Since the beginning of 1979; that is, in less than 2 years, 5,000 people have died as a result of terrorist acts in Turkey; since the beginning of January 1980 alone more than 2,000--that is, less than 1 year; and in the first 10 days of this month of September alone, according to some data, more than 2,000 people.

The generals referred first of all to the inability of the civilian officials to ensure order. They took full power for the purpose as they declared, of preserving national unity, ending anarchy and terror and establishing state authority.

Gen Kenan Evren, chief of the Turkish General Staff, who led the coup, has become head of state. The military promises to form a civilian government soon, but supreme power will apparently be kept for a long time by them, by the National Security Council. They also promise to draw up a new constitution which would provide for greater political stability in the country. As regards foreign policy, General Evren, speaking on 16 September at his first press conference, stated Turkey's adherence to all its former commitments, primarily within the framework of NATO and in relations with the United States and other capitalist countries. It is no accident, apparently, that the news of the military coup in Ankara was received without surprise and with relief in all the Western capitals. General Euren also stated, and I quote: Our sincere wish is to maintain good relations and fruitful cooperation with all our neighbors. A particular place among our neighbors is occupied by the Soviet Union. In other words, he promised to preserve normal, good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union.

Near, Middle East Events

[Sobolev] Speaking about the latest events unfolding in the Middle and Near East, one must also say that in recent days some new features have appeared in American-Iranian relations. In particular, the Majlis has turned to the problem of the American hostages. A commission was set up to study the question and draw up proposals on how to deal with the 52 captured staff of the American Embassy in Tehran.

[Kondrashov] Indeed, some, albeit undramatic, steps in the affair of the American hostages in Iran have occurred. They were taken in recent days. I would remind that the affair has been going on already for 10 and 1/2 months. The White House saw a certain amount of hope in the conditions which Ayatollah Khomeyni put forward the other day in his radio message to Iranians. The conditions are these: America must return the shah's wealth to Iran; unfreeze Iran's assets in the United States, which amount to $8 billion; abandon any claims on Islamic Iran and promise that it will make no military or political attempts to interfere in Iran's affairs. The Americans are reassured by the fact that these conditions did not include a demand for a public, official apology from the American Government for former policy on Iran. Washington considers that demand to be unacceptable. But after the Khomeyni speech the demand for an apology was again put forward in the Iranian parliament which, while at the same time shelving the matter, set up a special commission to review the question of what to do with the hostages. That is, another impasse is created. But American officials now see some hint of a way out of the impasse in an international commission or tribunal to investigate American policy on Iran. They are prepared, in principle, to agree to the idea of such a commission, apparently proceeding here from the fact that discussion of American policy by the commission would remove the question of an official apology.

As you see, the past months have taught Washington to be a little patient. And no wonder. Considerations of the approaching elections are also involved. Carter would like, if not to solve, then at least to play down the sensitive problem of the hostages. And 4 November, the day of the elections, will be precisely the anniversary of their captivity. In the red-hot atmosphere of the run up to the elections the hostage issue is smoldering; that is, one good blow and there would be a political conflagration. Carter is rather afraid that Reagan might take to fanning it.

[Sobolev] And finally, now, speaking about the events in the Near and Middle East, one should mention that in the past week, true without any particular fanfare, a jubilee was marked--an inglorious and fruitless jubilee, but one that was no matter of indifference to many people, primarily the inhabitants of the Near East. I am referring to the second anniversary of the Camp David agreements. Two years is a sufficient period to sum up some of the results. Effectively, if these are seen from the viewpoint of a settlement of the Near East problem and the establishment of a lasting peace in the region, then the results are nil.

[Beglov] This refers to the bankruptcy of the separate deal in the sense that, inasmuch as it was concluded behind the back of the Arab peoples, the victims of Israel's aggression, it was unacceptable to the Arab peoples. At the same time, this political deal was sinister in nature in the sense that it raised, as it were, Israel's stake and encouraged it to even more unceremonious and--as Tel Aviv sees it--unpunished actions as testified by Israel's encroachment on Jerusalem in general, and also the forcible location of Israel's militarized settlements on the occupied Arab territories. Thus, this impasse in the political sense, 2 years on, in this Near East situation, seems to be even more intractable. But I would like to turn attention to another side, the military side, to the side of the Camp David deal which, shall we say, has a direct bearing on matters of international security. The point is that the political deal has, as it were, opened the sluice gates for a new flow of American weapons and other military equipment into the Near East region and primarily, of course, to Israel and the territory of Egypt. Some facts of recent time may be of interest to our listeners. For example, Cairo has put three military bases at the disposal of the United States, on Egyptian territory, and now development of these bases is starting. At one of these, in Ra's Banas, 16,000 American soldiers are expected to arrive, and then it is planned to adapt the base for American B-52 strategic bombers. That is, Egypt is being transformed into an open bridgehead in Washington's nuclear strategy. As regards Israel, the American Senate recently allocated Tel Aviv $2 billion for the acquisition of new military equipment in the United States. So, now the behind the scenes side of this encouragement of Israeli militarism is being revealed. The Washington POST newspaper recently wrote that development of nuclear warheads is underway in secret laboratories somewhere on the territory of Israel. Moreover, it appears that Israel's nuclear ambitions are now in general being underpinned by precisely the subsidies, including weapons and military materials, which are coming from the United States. For instance, Israel has received Lance missiles, and now the Washington POST writes that the alarm is being sounded in America. America is concerned that Israel may fit the Lance missiles which the United States supplied it with nuclear warheads.

But after all, that is hypocrisy, a policy of double standards, and it exposes all the sinister sides of that course. After all, it was none other than the United States which stimulated the militarist appetite of Tel Aviv and stimulated it to such an extent that the Israeli military is making it clear that it will not rest assured until it has its own nuclear weapons.

It is clear that Tel Aviv expects to pull everything off, since Washington has banked on Israel in the military sense, as an important prop for its strategic plans. And this means a threat to the security not only of the peoples of the Arab East....

[Sobolev] In short, if one can speak of any good coming of Camp David, then it's the aggressive circles of Israel that have gained by it. Well, and it has brought some benefit to the American administration, which is now using Camp David as some sort of trump in the pre-election game, isn't it Stanislav Nikolayevich?

U.S. Elections

[Kondrashov] It's one element of the present election campaign in the United States. I'd like to say a few words now about the present stage, about the situation in the middle and second half of September in this American finals of the presidential race. There were three finalists, and there are still three: President Carter of the Democratic Party; the Republican, Reagan; and the independent, John Anderson. That is, Anderson isn't completely independent; he was elected to Congress as a Republican, but in the course of the election campaign, as you know, he was defeated within his own party by Reagan, and then decided to stay in the race as an independent. So as not to create in listeners' minds the illusions that sometimes exist, I'd like to emphasize that Anderson--who would seem, perhaps, to be the most likeable candidate--has no real chance of victory, of becoming president. The American two-party system doesn't tolerate such miracles. But, if we take into account that he's an outsider, it must be said that he's fighting quite well, and keeping afloat quite well. In one recent poll, Carter and Reagan got 37 percent each, and Anderson 13. In another, just conducted by the CBS television network jointly with the New York TIMES, Carter has 38 percent, 35 percent, and Anderson 14 percent. What's interesting about this? First, Reagan's lead has vanished, yet only a month or 6 weeks ago he was ahead of Carter by 15-20 percent. That proves the well-known truth that the pre-election situation in America is very fluid and changeable. The second thing that's interesting is precisely Anderson's 13-14 percent. Americans don't like deliberately backing a loser--expressing a preference for the man they know has no chance of victory. So if they express support for Anderson, many people are very unhappy with the choice they've been offered between Carter and Reagan. Third, another point: The disillusioned liberals are cleaving to Anderson. This means that in the elections, he will take more votes from Carter than from Reagan--since, of the two main candidates, Carter is relatively further to the left: Hence Carter's tactics of pretending Anderson doesn't exist--of ignoring, slighting him. Carter doesn't want Anderson to take part in the forthcoming television debates as an equal, along with Reagan. But Reagan says, by all means let Anderson take part, I'm willing to make it a three-way debate. He realizes that Anderson's participation is to his advantage. The League of Women Voters, who are organizing the television debates, are in favor of all three taking part, in spite of Carter's opposition. This is seen as a tactical setback for the President.

Nonetheless, if the polls are to be believed, Carter has already caught up with his main rival Reagan, and is even a little ahead of him.

One can point to several reasons for this, but the main one is not that Americans have suddenly taken the President to their bosom--they are very skeptical about him. The main reason is that they are more afraid of the very conservative Reagan than of Carter. Here's an example: The latest issue of the American NEWSWEEK printed a report on the progress of the election campaign under the headline: Carter is the devil we know. It's a joke, of course, but with a lot of truth in it--the truth that is now on Carter's side.

[Sobolev] Speaking of the election campaign, let me say that it is being held in an atmosphere of intensified military psychosis. This is far from being a matter of indifference, not only for Americans, but for everyone on earth. It has long been observed that in the election campaign both main contestants are putting their stake on inflating the military programs. Why have they chosen that field on which to compete? Not, of course, because the so-called average American is especially aggressive or relishes the prospect of forking out more and more from his own pocket for military purposes. The main reason is undoubtedly the atmosphere of military psychosis, which is difficult to imagine for anyone who has not been to the United States. Responsible for creating it, of course, is the military-industrial complex, whose interests both leading American parties loyally serve. Carter and Reagan are now offering Americans such quantities of arms for the future that the well-known satirist Art Buchwald has even expressed doubt as to who can be armed with all those weapons, since the American Army cannot get enough recruits. As a solution, he proposes--for a joke, of course--recruiting for the U.S. Army the illegal immigrants who are coming in, mainly from Latin America, in the hope of earning a few dollars. For them army pay might seem attractive. That's all satire, but perhaps it is an answer to the secret dreams of the American man-in-the-street who is very willing to pay for arms but would rather someone else carried them.

That is why I think it is worth paying attention to the controversy, the squabble, that is going on in American ruling circles. In the Congress, and in the press, Defense Secretary Brown is being attacked for mentioning in a speech the plans to create an invisible bomber, that is one that cannot be detected by radar. It is asserted that Brown gave away an extraordinary military secret. I will not venture an opinion as to its importance, though one knows that the American papers were writing about such an aircraft as long as 5 years ago, and in any case, efforts by military experts to deceive enemy radar are as old as radar itself. I think all this fuss is a clever advertisement for the weapons for which Americans are being forced to loosen their purse strings, to make them more ready to fork out their dollars, as it were, because Americans are being promised not only invisible bombers, but noiseless submarines, invulnerable cruise missiles--in a word, a war in which Americans can kill without being in danger. And the highest expression of this undoubted hoodwinking of the American public is the famous Presidential Directive 59, which also promises to put the enemy's nuclear weapons out of action by a preventive strike. And the present war propaganda in the United States must be understood as a manifestation of nostalgia for the blessed time when the United States could sit it out behind the barrier of two oceans. That is how it was even in World War II in which the Americans came through in relative safety. So the average American has been frightened with the Soviet threat in order to get money out of him for the war industry--and frightened to such a degree that now it is being found necessary to reassure him, to lull him with fairy tales about devastating and invulnerable American weapons. I think a lot of people in America are ill-equipped to sort out all this conglomeration of lies--very dangerous lies for all mankind, since the notion of one's own invulnerability and omnipotence makes chauvinism exceedingly aggressive.

[Beglov] It must be said that the U.S. secretary of state, Edmund Muskie, said in a recent speech that if we are to try to preserve detente and restore the process of normalization of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union restraint is necessary as never before. But if we are speaking seriously about who must exercise restraint, and to whom this demand must be made, above all against the background of the peace initiatives being put forward by the Soviet Union, then it is a demand that the Americans must make above all of themselves.

QUESTION ON WEAPONS, ENVIRONMENT PROPOSED FOR UN AGENDA

LD181042 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] New York,18 Sep, TASS--The USSR-proposed question "on historical responsibility of the states for preservation of the nature of the earth for the living and future generations" has been recommended to be included into the agenda of the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly which opened here on Tuesday. The decision to this effect was unanimously adopted by the assembly's general committee, which discusses the program of the session's work. Proposing that the question of responsibility of the states for preservation of nature be discussed at the most representative international forum, the Soviet Union believes that this question holds a particular place among the most important global objectives facing mankind practical solution of which is prompted by life itself. "To save our earth, to hand it over to the younger generation in all its wealth and beauty, not mutilated by flames of a nuclear conflagration--this is what mankind's aspirations should be directed at, we believe", Leonid Brezhnev said.

Motivating the Soviet proposal, the USSR's Permanent Representative at the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy pointed to a number of aspects of that problem. Above all, he said, the Soviet Union should like to draw the attention to the irreparable damage which is inflicted upon nature by military preparations and the arms race. A great damage is inflicted upon nature as a result of tests of different types of weapons, above all nuclear weapons.

The development of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction might bring even more pernicious consequences for the environment, said Oleg Troyanovskiy. Besides, the arms race diverts material and intellectual resources from solution of many pressing objectives facing mankind, including from solution of the problem of preservation of nature on our planet.

The proclamation by the General Assembly of historical responsibility of the states for preservation of the nature of the earth would be a new and timely pointer to their determination to work for solution of that problem through joint efforts, their concern with the fact that the continuing arms race entails pernicious consequences for the environment and narrows possibilities of the necessary international cooperation in this sphere, said the Soviet representative.

The genral committee has recommended that this question be considered at the assembly's plenary sessions.

Agreed Agenda

LD201048 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 20 Sep, TASS-TASS special correspondents Vladimir Matyash and Yevgeniy Menkes report:

The 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly has completed the organisational stage of its work which precedes general political debates that open on September 22. A 120-point agenda of the session was approved at a plenary meeting.

Key problems of the present time related to the curbing of the arms race and concrete steps towards real disarmament will be discussed at the First Committee (political and security, including the regulation of armaments). The agenda includes many Soviet peace initiatives which served as stimulus for fruitful discussions in the international community on disarmament problems. The most important of them are related to the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement banning development and production of new types of weapons of mass annihilation and new systems of such weaponry. The Soviet program of restricting the lethal arms race also includes such proposals as conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, adoption of concrete measures on nuclear non-proliferation.

It will be proposed to examine the Soviet proposal on concluding a convention on enhancing the guarantees of security of non-nuclear states, as well as of a convention on the non-deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of countries where they are not deployed at present.

The participants in the session will discuss the question of proclaiming the 1980s the second decade of disarmament. The letter to the U.N. secretary-general by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in respect to the tasks of the second decade of disarmament stressed that the USSR regards as the chief task of the decade preservation, consolidation and development of positive achievements in the field of curbing the arms race in the 1970s of our century and implementation of practical steps in this area.

The session will sum up the implementation of the declaration on strengthening international security adopted ten years ago at the initiative of the USSR, discuss questions of concluding a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, convening a world disarmament conference the idea to hold which was also advanced by the Soviet Union.

The assembly took a unanimous decision to include into the agenda the new Soviet proposal "on historical responsibility of states for the preservation of nature on earth for the present and future generations".

The session agenda reflects deep concern of the world community over the preservation of tensions in "hot spots" of the planet, primarily in the Middle East. Results of the recent emergency special session of the U.N. General Assembly on the Palestinian question will also find expression in the course of debates on that problem. The emergency special session reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to create an independent state of its own, and categorically rejected the path of separate deals, similar to the Camp David "peace" accords concluded under Washington's auspices, which leads to an impasse.

The participants in the session will give much attention to the problem of eradicating racial and colonial oppression in southern Africa and restructuring international economic relations on a just democratic basis.

It is believed in the circles of the international community that the U.N. session should restore justice in respect to the Kampuchean people by expelling the Pol Pot men and granting the seat of Kampuchea at the United Nations to that country's sole legitimate government--the People's Revolutionary Council.

The agenda shows that the 35th session of the General Assembly must and can make a considerable contribution to strengthening international security, consolidating detente, and curbing the arms race.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN NEW YORK

LD191904 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 19 Sep 80

["Comradely Conversation"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, 19 Sep, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko had a meeting in New York with member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost. Some international problems, including those related to the work of the present session of the United Nations General Assembly, were discussed in the course of the conversation that passed in a heartfelt comradely atmosphere.

The ministers stressed the full unity of the two countries in the cause of ensuring the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan, of defending the gains of the April revolution from hostile actions from the outside and attempts at interference in the affairs of Afghanistan.

They again stressed that the road to a political settlement of the situation that has formed around Afghanistan lies through an effective termination and guaranteed non-resumption of counter-revolutionary intervention from the outside, through the attainment of agreement between the governments of Afghanistan and its neighbours, first of all Pakistan, on the basis of the known May 14, 1980 proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

STATEMENT BY DRA UN ENVOY ON OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE IN DRA AFFAIRS

LD200906 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 20 Sep, TASS--Statement by M.F. Zarif, charge d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of the DRA to the XXXV session of the U.S. General Assembly on September 19.

The request of some countries to include into the agenda of the 35th session of the General Assembly an item namely "the situation in Afghanistan and its implication for international peace and security" is unwarranted, unfounded, unjustified and runs counter the basic principles of the United Nations Charter.

There are two basic points which I would like to make and which prove beyond any doubt that the above mentioned proposal is a gross violation of the United Nations Charter and constitutes an outright interference into the internal affairs of a sovereign state--the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

First. Paragraph Seven of Article Two of the United Nations Charter says: "Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter".

It is crystal clear to any unbiased observer that what happened in Afghanistan since the people's uprising on 27th of April 1978 which toppled the despotic Daud regime and ushered Afghanistan into a national democratic revolution is totally and exclusively an internal matter, and is entirely within the domestic jurisdiction of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Second. Paragraph One of Article Thirty-Five says: "Any member of the United Nations may bring any dispute or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34 to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly". The situation referred to in Article 34 is a situation which is likely to endanger international peace and security.

I will show that the situation in Afghanistan being entirely its internal affair does not constitute any threat to international peace and security. I dwell in more detail upon these points.

Nobody can dispute that it is a supreme sovereign right of the people to establish their social order to their own free will. That is exactly what happened in Afghanistan when the Afghan people and Afghan Army under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan launched a national democratic revolution by overthrowing in April 1978 the despotic feudal oppressive regime of Daud.

It is true that the April revolution in Afghanistan is not liked by some imperialist, hegemonist and reactionary Muslim quarters. But we cannot help it.

The revolutionary Government of Afghanistan was recognized by all countries with which we had diplomatic relations and nobody including our neighbours ever disputed the right of the Afghan people to choose their social system. We had assurances from the top leaders of the neighbouring countries to the effect that what happened in Afghanistan concerns only Afghanistan itself and is entirely its internal affair.

Now some of these countries which unequivocally recognized the right of the Afghan people to choose independently and establish a social system they want, are among those who co-sponsored the request to include the "Afghan question" into the agenda of the present session. In other words, these countries instigated by imperialist and hegemonistic quarters are now despertely trying to use the United Nations as an instrument of interference into our internal affairs. This is nothing else but a crude and gross violation of the United Nations Charter. The Afghan Government resolutely rejects this interference into internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in complete accordance with Paragraph Three of Article one of the Charter proposed to the governments of Pakistan and Iran to resolve these problems by peaceful means, by negotiations. In most elaborate form the program of political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and normalization of relations with Pakistan and Iran was laid down in the 14th of May statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

It is perfectly clear that no threat to regional or world peace and security enamates from the events in Afghanistan. To the contrary, it is Afghanistan that is being subjected to armed aggression and other forms of interference from abroad. Such acts of interference into our internal affairs, carried on with the encouragement and direct support by some third countries, should be condemned forthwith.

It is exactly because of this continued and intensifying aggression and other forms of interference from outside that the limited contingent of the Soviet troops was invited to Afghanistan. It was invited to Afghanistan to help Afghan people and the army to repel the aggression from outside.

The invitation of Soviet troops is in complete accordance with the principles of international law, United Nations Charter and Afghan-Soviet treaty of friendship, good neighbourliness and cooperation and is of temporary nature.

As soon as acts of aggression from outside and other forms of interference into the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are terminated and their non-recurrence is guaranteed the limited Soviet military contingent will be withdrawn from Afghanistan. As a matter of fact some Soviet troops were already withdrawn by agreement with the Afghan Government and we hope that this gesture of good will could facilitate the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

Peace and security in South-East Asia are endangered by armed provocations and acts of aggression of the Chinese hegemonists against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Peace and security in the Western Hemisphere are threatened by the United States imperialism which tries to destablize the progressive regimes of the area and supports military dictatorial regimes by armed intervention.

Some of these real, not imaginary situations endangering international peace and security are on the agenda of this session of the General Assembly.

It is quite evident that imperialist and hegemonist forces are trying to divert the attention of the General Assembly from the consideration of these real and acute problems. United States and China try to use the events in Afghanistan as a pretext amd cover up of their policy aimed at further whipping up tension in the world.

The inclusion of the non-existing "Afghan question" into the agenda of this session would be an outright and flagrant interference into the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a gross violation of its sovereignty. Such a move would run counter to the interests of a great majority of member states of the United Nations and would not help the cause of peace and security.

Therefore, the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan moves to reject the request contained in the document A/35/144.

PREVIEW OF 23 SEP BELGRADE UNESCO MEETING

LD211024 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 21 Sep, TASS--TASS news analyst Andrey Grachev writes:

The 21st session of the UNESCO general conference is to open at the Sava Palace of Congresses in Belgrade on September 23. The general conference which is convened every two years is a usual event of this major specialised agency in the U.N. system. The director-general's reports on the activities of the organisation in the preceding years are discussed, and plans for the future are considered and endorsed at such sessions.

A draft programme and a draft budget for the UNESCO's activities in 1981-1983 are to be approved, and prospects for its work in the period of up to the end of the 1980's are to be considered at this session.

These important matters, although usual for each UNESCO general conference, do not eclipse the fact that each session of this authoritative intergovernmental organisation turns into a big international event, into a broad forum at which the most topical problems of contemporary international life are discussed. This fully applies to the 21st session of the UNESCO's general conference as well.

On the agenda of its general political discussion are such important items, particularly in the present day tense international situation, as the UNESCO's contribution to the cause of peace, to the exercise of human rights, and to the elimination of colonialism and racism, the UNESCO's role in creating public opinion in favour of termination of the arms race and transition to disarmament, and the organization's contribution to the establishment of an equal international economic order.

The discussion at the session of various aspects of equal and mutually advantageous cultural and scientific cooperation between states as an important factor in strengthening peace, friendship and mutual understanding between peoples will be a peculiarity of the consideration of these topical matters, taking into account the UNESCO's specialised character.

On the Soviet Union's initiative it is suggested that the conference also consider such a problem, which is of importance to the present-day world, as the UNESCO's contribution to the solution of mankind's global problems such as the strengthening of peace, disarmament, the overcoming of the backwardness of the developing countries, environmental protection, and others.

The conference is to continue the important work started by the UNESCO in the field of mass media. It is a question of the need to implement the delcaration, approved at the last session, on the fundamental principles concerning the contribution of the mass media to strengthening peace and international understanding, the promotion of human rights and countering racialism, apartheid and incitement to war. On the agenda is the consideration of matters of "decolonisation" of the sphere of international information exchanges and the rendering of assistance to the developing states in fostering their own information systems.

The extensive programme of the work of the UNESCO's general conference reflects the current intense struggle in the present-day world between the forces which champion peace, disarmament and respect for the peoples' rights, and the forces of imperialism, oppression and hegemonism. The preservation and further development of the international detente is a major condition for the UNESCO's activities.

The international public that highly appreciated the contribution which the organisation has made in recent years to the cause of strengthening universal peace and mutual understanding between peoples, can rightfully expect new steps from the Belgrade session of the UNESCO in this direction which is vitally important for the whole of mankind and which is the only reasonable one.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION DISCUSSES DECOLONIZATION PROGRESS

LD202012 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep, TASS--Most speakers who took part in today's debate on the question of the third United Nations development decade at the current 67th conference of the Interparliamentary Union here stressed that real progress towards universal peace and security was the main prerequisite of success in the search for coordinated solutions to the vital problems facing mankind.

An overwhelmed majority of the participants voted for the proposal of a group of Latin American countries to include the question of the situation in Chile and Uruguay in the agenda.

Following Ecuador's proposal, the question of the situation in Bolivia, where the military junta had taken power in coup d'etat two nights ago, was submitted for consideration to one of the commissions of the conference.

The conference today discussed the question of progress towards decolonization. The Soviet delegate, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet (parliament), Uchkun Umarov, pointed out in his speech that the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples adopted way back in 1962 by the U.N. General Assembly at the initiative of the Soviet Union still remained unfulfilled in respect of 20 territories. Almost 23 million of residents of South Africa were actually living in conditions of colonialism. That region remained the main beat of colonialism and racism.

The representatives from other countries of the socialist community and the developing states condemned colonialism, racism and the Western powers which support them.

The representative of Mozambique stressed that the U.N. decisions on decolonization would have long been translated into life, if it had not been for effective support of South Africa by imperialist states and monopolies. He pointed out that South Africa's military capability was growing due to such support, and the desire of racists to acquire nuclear weapons posed a special threat to international peace. The delegate of Mozambique said that his country regarded the South-West Africa People's Organization as the only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia illegaly occupied by the Pretoria regime.

SOMALIA CRITICIZED; PDRY, SYRIA, LIBYA CITED AT FES CONFERENCE

LD201732 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Rabat, 20 Sep, TASS--R. Tamimi, religious judge from the city of Al-Khalil on the West Bank of the River Jordan, resolutely condemned the expansionist policy pursued by the Zionist Israeli rulers on the occupied Arab territories with the patronage of Washington. He was speaking in Fes at the extraordinary special session of foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference Organization which is discussing the problem of Jerusalem. R. Tamimi stressed that despite the terror of the Israeli authorities the Arab people of Palestine continued under the leadership of the PLO their courageous struggle against imperialist-Zionist collusion which had found its reflection in the Camp David deal the struggle for the exercise of their inalienable national rights.

The participants in the session sharply criticized the countries which had allowed the United States to use their territories for establishing military bases. The representative of Democratic Yemen stressed that such a policy pursued by Egypt, Somalia and Oman, helped the Pentagon expand its aggressive provocative actions in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf posing a threat to independence and security of all the people in the region. Unlike the United States, the Soviet Union had no bases in Moslem countries and made no efforts to acquire them, the speaker said. He stressed that Arab peoples should clearly realize who their friends and enemies were.

Somalia's delegate made an awkward attempt to justify the policy of Mogadishu. Among other things, he tried to justify the collusion between Somalia and the United States by referring to the notorious "Soviet threat", while talking profusely about the "support" of the Palestinian revolution.

Representatives of the countries of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation gave a befitting rebuff to the slanderous inventions. The Libyan representative said that Somalia's statements in support of the Palestinian revolution should not be regarded as serious ones, since it had been Somalia which supported the Camp David deal following Egypt, although the deal was aimed against the Palestinian Arabs and all Moslems.

The Syrian representative warned the Moslem countries against equating the Soviet Union with the United States.

He said that the Soviet Union was a friend of Arab and Moslem peoples, which had always resolutely supported their struggle against the Israeli aggression, for the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine and which continued to render assistance and support to the Arabs.

In his speech, the head of the Palestinian delegation, head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi brought under sharp criticism the Camp David accords, As-Sadat's traitorous policy and the Israeli Knesset's decision to declare Jerusalem the "eternal and indivisible" capital of Israel.

He said that without the support of U.S. imperialism--the worst enemy of the Arab and Moslem peoples--the ruling circles of Tel Aviv would not have dared to annex the eastern (Arab) part of Jerusalem and to start a new aggression in the south of Lebanon.

Faruq Qaddumi supported the call of Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia to declare the holy war "jihad" on Israel, which would envisage the mobilization of all the resources of Moslem and Arab countries with the purpose of liberating the Israeli-occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

A draft resolution jointly developed by Syria and the PLO was submitted for consideration of the participants in the session. The draft among other things calls for a reduced export of oil to the United States and other countries supporting Israel, and the bringing to a minimum of the number of diplomatic staff from Moslem countries in the United States.

OPEC OIL MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN VIENNA REPORTED

LD180902 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Vienna, 17 Sep, TASS--TASS correspondent Lev Volnukhin reports:

In the Palace of Hofburg in Vienna the conference of oil ministers of oil, finance and foreign affairs of the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OPEC) has ended its deliberations today. The conference was attended by representatives of 13 states members of OPEC.

The OPEC General Secretary R. Ortis said at a press conference held here that the aim of the conference held behind closed doors was to prepare an OPEC summit meeting in Baghdad to be held on November 4. The ministers, the OPEC general secretary went on to say, have discussed in detail the long-term strategy of the oil-producing countries in the field of oil prices and the level of its extraction. They have also prepared a draft declaration of the Baghdad meeting in connection with the 20th anniversary of the foundation of OPEC.

As is clear from statements by conference participants, serious differences had surfaced at the conference regarding the elaboration of a single OPEC programme in the field of oil prices.

A draft programme put forward by a special commission headed by Saudi Arabia, providing for a quarterly automatic revision of these prices to bring them in line with the level of inflation and the rates of economic development of the industrialized nations was rejected by representatives of Iran, Libya and Algeria. In their opinion, resolution of the question of prices must be preceded by elaboration of an agreed concept of the OPEC countries regarding the volume of oil extraction.

According to R. Ortis, the question of the long-term programme of oil and natural gas prices will be the subject of yet another conference of ministers of oil, finance and foreign affairs of oil countries to be held in Baghdad on the eve of the opening of the meeting of heads of states members of that organization. In addition, these questions will be discussed by a regular conference of OPEC finance ministers due to open on October 6 in Quito (Ecuador) and a conference of oil ministers of the OPEC member-countries which it has been decided to convene on October 14. The venue of the conference will be specified later.

MOSCOW REPORTS EXPLOSION IN ARKANSAS MISSILE LAUNCHING SITE

LD191432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] An explosion is reported to have occurred at one of the launching platforms in Arkansas, in the United States. It occurred in a silo housing a Titan-II intercontinental ballistic missile. The explosion was a follow-up of the leak of nuclear fuel which started several hours earlier.

Over the last few days this is already the second incident in the United States involving nuclear weapons.

Failure To Find Warhead

LD211713 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Special Pentagon emergency teams have failed to find a nuclear warhead ejected by an explosion from an underground silo in Arkansas. A strategic intercontinental missile, Titan II, exploded there on 19 September. According to American press reports, the missile was equipped with a most powerful hydrogen warhead. There are fears that it was damaged as a result of the blast and radiation leakage may take place. In the meantime one of the servicemen injured as a result of the catastrophe has died and the condition of another is serious. A total of 22 servicemen were heavily injured during the explosion. A group of Republican senators has demanded a thorough congressional investigation of the disaster. The American public reasonably fears that at a time of war hysteria in the United States an accidental explosion of a strategic missile may be taken as a nuclear attack and may trigger a nuclear conflict.

Charikov: 'Alarm, Unease'

LD202254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] As has already been reported, at an underground launch silo near the town of Damascus in the state of Arkansas, an explosion occurred on Friday in the fuel section of a Titan II intercontinental ballistic missile equipped with a nuclear warhead. Twenty-two servicemen received burns, 18 of whom are in serious condition in hospital. At the site of the explosion, according to foreign agencies, poisonous gases are spreading rapidly. The authorities are evacuating the whole population within a radius of 20 km. With a Moscow Radio commentary, here is Igor Charikov at the microphone:

The report of the explosion in Arkansas provoked another explosion: one of alarm and unease. The reason for this unease on the part of Americans lies in a number of immediate circumstances. In the first place, the Titan II missile was fitted with a nuclear warhead which might have been detonated, which would have led to even more dramatic consequences. Second, 4 days before this explosion a B-52 strategic bomber, also fitted with nuclear weapons, had caught fire at an air base in the State of North Dakota. And third, cases like the above-mentioned are not only not isolated but are becoming dangerously frequent. At that same launch site in Arkansas a fuel leak 2 years ago led to an explosion resulting in more than 20 casualties.

The links between these tragic events is obvious. It lies in the fact that the creation and accumulation of nuclear arsenals carries with it a real danger of the outbreak of nuclear war. Any accidental explosion of a strategic missile or breakdown of a bomber could, in the conditions of the war hysteria being fanned in the United States, be interpreted as a nuclear attack from outside. And you can imagine what such a mistake could lead to. And computer errors in the recent past at the air defense center in Colorado might have led to just the same outcome. This was written about at the time with undisguised alarm by many American observers and talked about by public and political figures.

The U.S. administration is now doing all it can to calm public opinion and to minimize the danger of the Arkansas incident as with the previous ones, explaining it away as being purely accidental. But Americans are hardly likely to be satisfied with explanations of that kind. They want to know above all by what right their lives are exposed to mortal danger and in the name of what they are told day after day about the Soviet military threat, and why, instead of steps toward disarmament, the administration is taking steps in the opposite direction.

For the umpteenth time now Americans are becoming convinced that the arms race is not simply an abstract political term, but rather a most real danger with all the tragic consequences. For this reason they are legitimately demanding of the authorities that they put an end to the anti-Soviet hysteria and halt the arms race.

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES TIGHTENING OF BAN ON EXPORTS TO USSR

LD191417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Deynichenko "International Themes": "Turning the Screw"]

[Text] The groundlessness of Washington's policy of trade and economic "sanctions" against the Soviet Union needs no special proof. Even the most loyal U.S. partners received this policy unenthusiastically, and the majority of the Western countries tried to preserve their traditional trade contacts with the USSR and the socialist community states.

Americans themselves very soon felt the peculiar "boomerang effect" created by the Washington administration's shortsighted actions. The administration's policy of curtailing Soviet-U.S. trade relations damaged the United States in particular, America's INQUIRER magazine recently concluded.

It was clear to sober-minded Americans from the very beginning that the policy of embargo against the Soviet Union was doomed to failure. This is now recognized practically everywhere. Washington's discriminatory measures in the sphere of trade with the USSR have been the target of sharp criticism. Farmers protest against them, governors of Midwest states speak of them angrily and senators condemn them in Senate committee sessions.

And what of official Washington? Have they taken these sensible opinions into consideration there? Not at all. In reply to business and public circles' appeals to abandon the destructive policy of "trade sanctions," the administration has stepped up the repression against those people who are striving for normal trade relations with our country. By order of the President, special machinery was set up a few days ago to check "observance of the laws on export control." Its task is "to energetically expose and cut short all possible violations connected with the export of goods or technology to prohibited destinations." It points out that this applies to exports "to certain specific communist countries." Those who disobey can expect severe punishment--from a fine five times the value of the exports to 10 years' imprisonment. There are plans to "combine both these measures of punishment."

The meaning and terminology of this order, announced by Commerce Secretary P. Klutznick and Attorney General B. Civiletti, are in some ways not surprising. The distasteful vocabulary of cold war times has long been fashionable in Washington.

By rejecting calls for a review of the bankrupt policy in the sphere of international trade, the Washington administration has once again shown that it is not in tune with the mood of its partners or of Americans themselves. By setting the machinery of repression in motion against those who, by their actions, are striving for the repeal of "sanctions," Washington clearly seems to have been overzealous. Such measures will scarcely bring their instigators any political or moral dividends, since in some ways they fall outside the usual scheme of arguments on human rights which are occasionally heard from Washington.

And there is one more circumstance. The U.S. administration's order to tighten "export controls" was published on very nearly the same day as the preparatory stage of the meeting of representatives of the European conference countries began in Madrid--a meeting on which the peoples pin their hopes of improvement in the international climate. But instead of reducing or gradually eliminating all obstacles to the development of trade, as envisaged by the Final Act, Washington is putting more and more new impediments in the way of normal economic cooperation.

No, the new U.S. steps in the sphere of export policy clearly do not help to strengthen the climate of trust.

U.S. DEMANDS JAPAN CURTAIL TRADE, 'OVERT PROTECTIONISM'

LD191456 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Michael Mansfield, the U.S. ambassador to Japan, demanded that the Japanese manufacturers "voluntarily", as he put it, limit the export of cars to the U.S. market. Otherwise, he threatened with a further toughening of protectionist measures with regard to the Japanese commodities. He stated that the ongoing large-scale influx of Japanese cars to America has become not only a psychological but also a big political problem in relations between the two countries.

The statement by the U.S. ambassador is another evidence of further sharpening of the competition between the U.S. and Japanese monopolies. The sphere of competition is not limited to the automobile industry. This year for the first time in history, the Japanese automobile companies are reported to manufacture more passenger cars and trucks than the USA.

Over a half of the manufactured motor vehicles are sold by Japan on the external markets among which the U.S. market holds a special place. Japanese motor vehicles account for almost a quarter of the U.S. market.

The leading Japanese automobile corporations Toyota and Nissan which rank third and fourth respectively among the world manufacturers of automobiles are pressing their renowned U.S. competitors, the General Motors, and the Ford more and more perceptibly. In the conditions of the economic recession which the United States is now experiencing and which has seriously affected the U.S. automotive industry, where almost 35 percent of workers found themselves dismissed already, the large scale influx of Japanese low-powered, economy and cheaper cars gives rise, as the FORTUNE magazine put it, to a real storm of indignation in business and political circles.

The conflict has assumed such an acute character that it became the subject of discussion at the highest level. As one Japanese newspaper put it, there was a rather undiplomatic talk on this question during the U.S. President Jimmy Carter's recent visit to Tokyo.

Last month the U.S. administration took a decision on a sharp increase in customs duties on small-sized Japanese trucks. The Japanese Government is reported to have viewed the measure as unjust, unlawful and contradicting the practice of international trade.

But judging from the statement by Ambassador Mansfield, Washington continues to exert pressure on its Japanese partner, pressure which is assuming the character of overt protectionism. The matters are not limited to motor vehicles. Seeking to close its market to Japanese commodities, Washington at the same time demands that Japan curtail the beneficial-to-her trade and economic contacts with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community.

'PROPAGANDA FARCE' OVER RESUMING CAMP DAVID TALKS NOTED

LD200955 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2349 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Washington, 19 Sep (TASS)--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

Preparations are underway in the U.S. capital for a routine propaganda farce over the resumption of Israeli-Egyptian talks on so-called "autonomy for the Palestinians," conducted within the framework of the Camp David deal which was concluded behind the backs of the Arab peoples.

Speaking at a press conference here soon after a meeting with President J. Carter and Secretary of State E. Muskie, I. Shamir, the Israeli foreign minister, stated that in Washington next week it is intended to hold a trilateral American-Israeli-Egyptian meeting, after which the talks will be resumed. The Israeli emissary considers it necessary to lay special emphasis on the fact that under no circumstances will the problem of the status of Jerusalem be discussed.

The minister also stated that he has held discussions with the leaders of the Washington administration on questions of further increases in U.S. military and economic "aid" to Tel Aviv and of Washington's support for Israel's policy in the United Nations. To all his requests the Israeli minister, in his own words, has received "positive replies."

S. Linowitz, special representative of the U.S. President at the talks on the Near East, who recently went on a trip to Israel and Egypt and "persuaded" Egypt to resume the talks, at a press conference lauded to the skies the Camp David deal and expatiated on the "progress" that has allegedly been achieved. The value of such arguments is convincingly shown by the fact that even while Linowitz was speaking, news agencies were reporting a new attack by the Israeli military on the towns and Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon.

As the U.S. press admits, even among Washington's allies the opinion is becoming stronger that the "Camp David process" will not contribute one iota to bringing the Near East any closer to the establishment of a just and firm peace. Its participants are deliberately avoiding the heart of the Near East problem--the Palestinian question--which is allowing Israel, which makes use of the support of Washington and As-Sadat's traitorous position, to ignore the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the inalienable right of creating their own state. For these reasons the Camp David deal is doomed to failure.

The continuation of the propaganda show put on by Washington is required to ensure the re-election for a second term of the present President, who for election purposes has declared Camp David to be virtually his major foreign policy achievement.

MUSKIE SPEECH TO WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL 'MILITARISTIC'

LD201422 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Washington, 20 Sep, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie made a speech at the World Affairs Council of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which more becomes the Pentagon chief, rather than the head of the diplomatic agency.

It was fully devoted to questions of building U.S. military capability and was presented in such a boastful manner that this fact alone exposes inconsistency of the Washington administration's references to the invented Soviet threat with which it justifies the escalation by the United States of the arms race. Muskie openly boasted of the military might of the United States and its NATO allies. "We devote more to defense than the Warsaw Pact, including the Soviet Union," the secretary of state said.

His speech confirms once again that the previous "peacemaking" pledges by presidential candidate Jimmy Carter to reduce the Pentagon's budget by 5-7 billion dollars and curb the arms race were merely an election trick designed to catch votes of American electors.

"Since President Carter's inauguration, however," Muskie said, "defense spending has increased four years in a row--for overall growth of 10 percent, after inflation. And if the President's five-year plan is carried out, the increase by 1985 will exceed 27 percent." Muskie stressed that "this five-year defense program calls for appropriations of over one trillion dollars between now and 1985."

In other words, the U.S. administration counterposes plans of escalating the race of nuclear-missile and conventional armaments to the extensive program of limiting and reducing armaments advanced by the Warsaw Treaty member states.

The secretary of state singled out among the "accomplishments" of the Carter administration the Pentagon's extensive modernisation of armaments and equipment of the army, airforce and navy, now under way, and the program of sweeping modernisation of all three parts of the U.S. nuclear triad--land, sea and air.

Muskie's speech made it clear that it is Jimmy Carter's "achievement" that the United States started deploying advanced types of nuclear-missile weapons, including cruise missiles, the MX, Trident and others. The secretary of state boasted that "NATO adopted our recommendations for modernizing theatre nuclear forces in Europe."

The head of the U.S. State Department confirmed that Washington is not going to abandon the policy of heightening international tensions and demonstrating its military might in "hot spots" of the globe. New military bases and the so-called rapid deployment forces have been set up for this purpose, which, in his words, should bolster "our ability to respond to emergencies outside the major alliance regions--including the vital Middle East-Persian Gulf area."

"Your naval presence there today is the strongest ever," Muskie pointed out. "We have negotiated new agreements for access to ports and airfields. We are prepositioning equipment and supplies in the Indian Ocean area. The elements of a rapid deployment force have been designated and exercises are under way."

The militarist speech by the U.S. secretary of state attests to the fact that those who now shape U.S. foreign policies do not obviously want to reckon with the balance of forces which has established in the world and nurture illusions that American imperialism will be able to upset the military-strategic equivalence.

AFGHAN TRADE UNION CENTRAL BOARD HOLDS PLENUM

LD202054 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 20 Sep, TASS--The second plenary meeting of the Central Board of Afghanistan's Trade Unions was held here today. It was devoted to the questions of implementing the tasks set out in the resolution of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan "On the Role and Tasks of the Trade Unions".

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan N.A. Nur read out at the plenary meeting the message of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal to the participants in the plenary meeting about the role and tasks of the trade unions at the present stage of the April revolution, about the prospects for the development of the trade union movements. The message emphasizes the questions of the development of the country's economy and the participation of trade unions in this process, the questions of labour safety, educational work among factory and office workers, protection of the gains of the April revolution.

The document highly assesses the results of the work that has been carried out of late by the Central Board of the Trade Unions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, pointed to the need of intensifying the work of trade unions among the masses. The document stresses that at the same time it is necessary to pay serious attention to perfecting the system of workers' wages, to the system of incentives, to spreading advanced methods of work that must be acquired by every collective. The message points to the important role of Afghanistan's trade unions in upholding the gains of the April revolution.

The participants in the plenary meeting adopted the resolution "On the Role and Tasks of the Trade Unions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan" and outlined concrete steps for its speedy implementation. The plenary meeting adopted the decision to set up the Kabul City Council of the Kabul Provinces and endorsed a number of other documents.

The second plenary meeting of the Central Board of the Trade Unions of Afghanistan has ended.

AFGHANISTAN PLANS STATE MECHANIZED FARMS

LD181722 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 18 Sep 80

[The] Kabul, 18 Sep, TASS--One of the most important tasks facing the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is to increase agricultural output. Creation of state mechanized farms with a view to uniting Afghan peasants for joint work is one of the ways to develop agriculture. The state provides peasants with equipment, seeds and fertilizers. The newspaper KABUL NEW TIMES reports that 11 such farms will be set up in Afghanistan in accordance with the programme of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform.

The experience of three operating farms of Gaziabad, Hadda and Sarde-ye Olya showed the efficiency of such agricultural enterprises, M. Rahimi, president of the farms' department, pointed out. Built with economic and technical aid of the Soviet Union, they not only ensure domestic requirements in citrus fruits and olives, but also make it possible to export these products. These farms are engaged in cattle breeding and grain growing.

WESTERN PROPAGANDA 'TRICKS' CANNOT HIDE 'TRUTH' ABOUT DRA

LD191441 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Gennadiy Musayelyan under the rubric "Fact and Fantasy": "Confidential, Concerning Alexander..."]

[Text] A few more typhoons have been added to "Betsy," "Allen" and "David," which have vented their wrath this summer and fall. They are the product of the icy cold war winds blowing chiefly off the Potomac, from misty Albion and also from the distant "middle kingdom," and the names bestowed on them by the world public are "libel" and "falsehood." The inky waves of these typhoons, generated by bourgeois mass information media are crashing down on the peaceful land of Democratic Afghanistan, casting ashore all kind of flotsam such as articles by U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, TIME and QUICK magazines and by the Washington POST and New York TIMES newspapers.

In recent days some of these and other Western bourgeois publications have at last found the "right key" to the treatment of events in Afghanistan. They have dug up the remains of...Alexander of Macedon! An "emigre who once worked in Kabul"delivered a confidential report to an AP correspondent on Moscow's perfidious plans. "Alexander the Great spent two and a half years trying to cross Afghanistan. Only then did it occur to him that he would have to bribe the tribal chiefs to conclude an alliance with him," he instructed. "The Russians have got the hang of this now."

It is curious that about the same time London's FINANCIAL TIMES published an article headlined "Russia's Turkmen Gates to the Gulf." Its correspondent had learned of Turkmens living in the remote Iranian desert town of Gonbad-e Kavus. In the first place, apparently, they have their own republic in the USSR and, in the second place, "Alexander the Great crossed this region." What conclusion did the journalist draw from these facts? The Soviet Union, like the ancient conqueror, dreams of capturing not only Afghanistan but now Iran as well....

As for our country's constantly strengthening ties of friendship with the Afghan people, they have never been kept secret. In the difficult and testing times people in Afghanistan recall with gratitude that many major industrial enterprises, hydroelectric power stations, Kabul international airport and one-half of the paved highways were constructed with Soviet assistance. Our country is also helping to train Afghan specialists and is giving a hand in the struggle for big harvests. The people who talk most about friendship with Afghan people are those who once bought their expensive caracul and carpets for a song and sent worn-out clothes and footwear back to Afghanistan under the "Marshall plan." Whereas the Soviet Union has granted Afghanistan interest-free credits or long-term credits at 2 percent annum, the United States imposed a 4.5-percent rate....

The other day the world press carried a photograph from the West German magazine QUICK. It showed an old Afghan who had been brutally murdered by bandits just because he was devoted to his homeland. Disdainful of retribution, the bandits posed for the camera. But even QUICK was compelled to remark of the courage and steadfastness of the patriot.

This fact was a striking reflection of the current life and struggle of the Afghan people. who cannot tolerate beys' oppression or neccolonial domination. But the bandits will not escape retribution. Recently in Ghorat, Herat and Jowzjan provinces alone several large bands were eliminated and a large quantity of small arms and ammunition was captured. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, responding to the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Central Committee Third Plenum appeal, young Afghans are joining revolutionary defense detachments. Another 100 young Kabul people--members of the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth--have expressed a desire to join combat detachments.

If you draw historical parallels and make comparisons, you find that those who are currently masquerading as "defenders of Islam" are certainly not innovators. In his book "Secrets of the British Secret Service," (Ye. Kukridzh) wrote that "Hitler was preparing for the day when he would be able to proclaim himself "defender of Islam." The author recalled another fact: "Before World War I the German kaiser made a pilgrimage to Palestine. Donning the resplendent vestments of the ruler of Jerusalem, which looked like a threatrical costume, the kaiser entered the holy city on a thoroughbred Arab horse."

Now the American kaisers, pursuing the same goal of getting their hands on the Muslims' national resources, are generously supplying developing states with weapons and aiming rifles with optical sights at peaceful cities and villages at the other end of the Khyber Pass. The Carter administration has decided to give Afghan counterrevolutionaries $19.5 million in the guise of "food aid" in addition to previous appropriations of $25 million. And official Washington representatives gravely assure the public that the money is for "humanitarian" aid for Afghan citizens who find themselves temporarily out of the country.

But these bribes are not having the desired result either; they are not promoting unity among Afghan counterrevolutarionaries which Washington and Beijing are so keen to achieve. At the beginning of September a correspondent from Britain's THE TIMES was forced to admit that the rebel groups' fragile alliance with the center in Peshawar was on the verge of collapse.

The enemies of detente are hurling inky wave after inky wave at the fortress of Democratic Afghanistan. But it is impotent rage. Despite all imperialist propaganda's tricks the truth about the Afghan situation is making greater and greater headway among the public in different countries. Materials are even appearing in the Western press telling the truth about events in this Asian country. "What do you think journalists seeking information about Afghanistan are dosed with?" F. Jacobson wrote in Britain's SUNDAY TIMES shortly after returning from Afghanistan. He replies: "Nonsense, wild rumors and gross exaggeration." These are peddled by papers, television and radio in the service of the monopolies.

L'HUMANITE special correspondent Jacques Coubard, who has been in Afghanistan, delivers a fitting rebuff to those who are making up stories about events there. He writes: "Everything published in Paris about Afghanistan is light years away from the truth." Extending Coubard's idea, we will add that what is written about Afghanistan in the United States, Britain and the PRC is light centuries away from the truth!

PAKISTAN FOREIGN SECRETARY MEETS WITH FIRYUBIN

BK151020 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Secretary Riaz Piracha left Moscow today after talks with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS they discussed matters relating to the UN General Assembly Session and the situation in Afghanistan.

SUPPORT EXPRESSED FOR INITIATIVES OF LAOS, VIETNAM, KAMPUCHEA

LD220713 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 80 p 5

[Valentin Sharov "Commentator's Column": "For Peace and Stability"]

[Text] The propagandist centers of the West and Beijing have recently unleashed a furious slanderous campaign against the socialist countries of Indochina. At the same time, the PRC's ruling circles have stepped up their armed provocations on the border with Vietnam, and the Thai authorities have, on the orders of Washington and Beijing, launched upon the dangerous path of whipping up tension on the border with People's Kampuchea. The aim of all these actions is obvious. It is not only a question of hindering the development of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea along the path of freedom and social progress they have chosen. Forces hostile to the cause of peace are trying to impose upon the UN General Assembly session which has opened, resolutions relating to the situation in Southeast Asia such as would correspond to their hegemonistic expansionist intentions.

However, imperialism and reaction are powerless to hamper the relentless rise in the authority of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in the international arena. The fraternal solidarity of the peoples of these countries has become an important factor of peace and stability in Southeast Asia; they are exerting ceaseless efforts to establish good-neighborly relations with 211 states in the region.

The three fraternal countries have come forward with a broad-ranging complex of initiatives, they are set out in the declaration of the conference of ministers of foreign affairs of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea held in Vientiane. The constructive and realistic proposals this contained were further developed in a message from the SRV Government to the Thai authorities, which was conveyed in Bangkok through Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general.

In these documents, the fraternal states of Indochina affirmed their aspiration to build relations with their neighbors on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political structure of each of them, non-interference in internal affairs, resolution of disputed issues through negotiation. They proposed that the Thai Government, like other Southeast Asian countries, should sign agreements in mutual nonaggression.

The measures which must necessarily be realized in order to settle the situation in Southeast Asia were also clearly set out in the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs memorandum which was disseminated at UN headquarters. Constructive discussion at the UN General Assembly session of the proposals put forward by Vietnam and other countries would undoubtedly facilitate the normalization of the situation in the region.

The Soviet Union regards with understanding and approval the initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and actively supports their efforts to develop relations of good neighborliness and cooperation in Southeast Asia, to turn it into a zone of peace and stability.

PETROV ON WESTERN INTERFERENCE IN POLAND

LD221027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 80 p 5

[A. Petrov article: "Interference in Internal Affairs Is Inadmissible"]

[Text] The key task, which at present occupies the Polish communists, the working class and all the working people of the republic is mobilization and consolidation of the efforts with the view to normalizing the social and economic life. As is evidenced by the party meetings held all over the country with the participation of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], and of other Polish leaders, the government of the republic and public organizations are taking steps to stabilize the situation.

In analyzing its practical activities, the PZPR is elaborating a program for further development of the country, and is working to consolidate the ties of the party with the people and the working class. The chief attention is being given to the ideological and organizational consolidation of the party ranks. In the process, the firm confidence is expressed that the country's working class, drawing on its glorious traditions and vast experiences, will successfully overcome the difficulties now.

The Polish press is justly underlining the fact that, as the situation further stabilizes, there is a parallel intensification of the activity of the circles hostile to socialist Poland, and their instigation of subversive activity. This is not limited to the field of hostile propaganda, including that waged by such subversive centers as Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe as well as Deutsche Welle, the Voice of America and other radio stations. As is pointed out by the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU, besides the foreign subversive and propaganda centers trying to cast aspersions on the People's Poland and to generate sentiment against Poland's socialist system, some unsolicited "champions" of Polish sovereignty, of the workers' rights have made their appearance and are actually interfering in the internal affairs of the sovereign Polish state.

If one peels away the rhetoric about the "rights", "freedoms", which is lavishly used to hide the true intentions of the so-called "friends" of People's Poland one will see their true designs, they are touting different paltry "ideas", and provoking demonstrations designed to inflict a maximum damage to the social system of Poland and to weaken its ties with the fraternal states of the socialist community and to cast aspersions on its high international authority.

Resort is made to all kinds of "foundations" in existence in the United States and other Western countries, which are now financing anti-government activities in Poland. The Seidel Foundation in Bavaria, which provides services to the Christian Social Union of Franz-Josef Strauss, has funneled about DM 1 million to hostile emements in Poland. They have been taken to Poland illegally, in violation of the country's laws, by people passing themselves off as tourists.

According to reports by the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE the foundation of the Volkswagen concern appropriated about DM 200,000 for encouraging the anti-socialist elements.

Reports have already been published about similar activities of the reactionary American AFL-CIO trade union association, which was supported by U.S. President J. Carter and Labor Secretary F. Marshall. According to the American newspaper DAILY WORLD, the founders of the AFL-CIO "foundation" were guided by political considerations" while their designs had a "political and anti-socialist slant".

Within NATO, a special task force has been set up which is "studying the Polish events", and its activity is not at all limited to deliberations and "theoretical rationalizations."

A massive anti-Polish campaign has been stepped up by revenge-seeking elements in the FRG. A particular zeal is displayed by the "union of expelles " which consists of "Silesian," "Sudeten," "East Prussian" and other "associations." At their bidding, a version has been launched, concocted according to Nazi recipes, about a "Polish population of German origin now being in a state of rebellion," calling for "Germany's reunification within the pre-war borders."

These calls for "radical changes" have a precise address. They are intended for those elements in Poland which are engaged in instigating activities among the Polish working people, striving to divide the workers' movement and to take the country away from the path of socialism. Those circles in the West that have not relinquished their hopes for changing the post-war realities in Europe would wish to weaken the People's Poland, to make it susceptible to outside influence. The opponents of detente, operating under the standards of revenge-seeking, have, in their blind abandon, gone as far as declaring "Danzig"--this is how they call Gdansk--as nothing short of being a new "capital" of Poland.

Such activity is supported by the leaders of the CDU/CSU opposition, including Strauss and Kohl who advocate a direct interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, presenting to Poland political and territorial claims.

Attention is being increasingly drawn to the fact that in some quarters of European Social Democrats solidarity is in effect being expressed with imperialist reaction and its underlings in their attacks on socialism, in the attempts to denigrate the socialist development in the Polish People's Republic.

The press also reports that specialists "on socialism" have begun to frequent Poland with their visit under the guise of "businessmen" or in other capacities. They are attempting to broaden contacts with antisocialist elements in Poland itself.

Such "advocates" of the Polish state, TRYBUNA LUDU stressed, are interfering in Poland's internal affairs. The demands and proposals of the labor collectives of the Polish People's Republic were directed not against the socialist system but against the errors and deficiencies which distorted the principles of socialism. Those "advocates," however, wish to distort these facts and adapt them to their designs; designs hostile to the socialist system. There is no doubt that these designs are not destined to materialize. Illusory are the hopes of the enemies of the Polish People's Republic, hoping to turn backwards the development of the People's Poland, to push it off the socialist path and to redraw the post-war map of Europe.

PINKOWSKI, OLSZOWSKI SPEAK ON POLISH NORMALIZATION

LD201418 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Warsaw: At the government and other conferences being held in the party aktivs of the voivodships in Poland, attention is centered on questions, the solution of which is aimed at normalizing social and economic life. Polish leaders have been making speeches. The first session of the Economic Reform Commission, formed in accordance with the decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PZPR and the Presidium of the Polish Government, has been held. Pinkowski, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PZPR and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, stressed that the present state of affairs in the field of planning and management of the economy, has frequently been subjected to justified criticism. The shortcomings which exist and the miscalculations and mistakes which have been made are one of the main reasons for instability in many sectors of the economy, the low efficiency of economic management and waste of resources and funds. We, said the chairman of the Council of Ministers, are getting down to working out the present reform in an unusually difficult social and economic situation. Experience accumulated in the field of the functioning of the economy, both in our country, and in the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, should be taken into account. He pointed out that increasing responsibility must be accompanied by a strengthening of central planning.

A speech was made at the party aktiv meeting in Bydgoszcz by Olszowski, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PZPR. The stabilization of economic life and production, he said, is in the interests of the working class and all working people. The economic situation in the country is extremely complex. This occurred for many reasons, including shortcomings in the system of material supplies. But the main thing has been the slackening of the rhythm of labor. Poland, the speaker continued, is a socialist state, which grants its citizens all constitutional civil liberties except the right of hostile antisocialist activity. We shall not agree to such a liberty. Our country, he declared, is firmly in its place in the alliance of the fraternal socialist countries and plays an important part in it. The most important thing for us is our bond of friendship with the socialist community within the framework of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact. This is of cardinal significance for the existence and independence of socialist Poland. The most important thing for our people is to have fraternal and mutually beneficial relations with the Soviet Union. Those who try to play down the significance for Poland of the alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries are in effect opposing the vital interests of our homeland. For this very reason, we resolutely oppose, and shall continue to oppose, all those who want to undermine these alliances.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1549 GMT on 20 September carries the above report.]

YURIY ZHUKOV COMMENTS ON EVENTS IN POLAND

LD191314 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1505 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Yuriy Zhukov, PRAVDA political observer and Soviet television commentator, answers letters from viewers]

[Excerpt] Communists and all working people of the Soviet Union will continue to strengthen in every way the indestructable Soviet-Polish fraternity--the great achievement of our peoples. I must say a few words, comrades, about events around Poland.

One cannot fail to notice that the imperialists, annoyed that the antisocialist elements have not succeeded in achieving their aims, are now exerting efforts to impede the normalization process in every way and to sabotage socialism in Poland.

I need not mention the fact that their radio propaganda, television and the press openly call for a change in the system in Poland--the system, comrades--as for example has the West German paper WESTPHALLISCHE RUNDSCHAU. At the same time, as if this was not enough, it called for this in all states of Eastern Europe. They encourage in every way the activity of antisocialist elements. The subversive American station Radio Free Europe is particularly zealous. It emphasizes without any hesitation in its broadcasts its great participation--its participation--in events in Poland. However, such business is not limited to incitements by bourgeois information means.

Recently U.S. Secretary of State Muskie had a meeting with Genscher. What did they talk about? It seems that for 2 hours they discussed the strikes in Poland, as the press has reported. The same question was discussed by NATO, and solidarity with antisocialist elements was openly declared. It is obvious that some plans are being worked out for joint actions by capitalist countries to give support to antisocialist elements under the cover of hypocritical pronouncements about aid to Poland, about solicitude for the interests of workers who participated in strikes, and so forth.

At the same time, comrades, one of the largest strikes by fishermen and sailors has been taking place in France. It was provoked by the fact that leaders of the Common Market ordered France to reduce the size of the French fishing fleet, and the shipowners at once announced that the crews of fishing vessels will be reduced by 25 percent, by one-quarter. In defense of the fishermen's interests the trade unions declared a strike. It encompassed the entire French fishing fleet. The fishermen began holding impressive demonstrations by blocking the entrance to ports with their vessels. The authorities sent naval ships against them. Yes, comrades, the naval fleet. In one port alone--Antifer--about 11 naval ships were sent against them. They rammed the fishing vessels, policement onboard threw tear gas at the fishermen and drenched them with water from high-pressure hoses. Some were wounded. When the indignant fishermen, who were dealth with so harshly in Le Havre, Boulogne, Antifer, Fos-sur Mer and other ports in France, arrived in Paris to protest, the capital's police met them and beat them unmercifully. You saw the film clips showing these events on television. Look at them once more.

The maltreatment of the fishermen filled all the thinking people of France with indignation. Naturally, they compared the calm and controlled behavior of the Polish authorities, who patiently carried out complicated talks with the striking workers of Poland, and in spite of the intrigues of the antisocialist forces, achieved a peaceful solution to the conflict and satisfied their lawful demands, with cruel treatment of French strikers. The newspaper L'HUMANITE carried the following headline: "They Are Negotiating in Gdansk, and in LeHavre they are Beating Them."

This conflict, unparalleled in its savagery, between French workers and the authorities lasted more than 1 and 1/2 months and has continued for 7 weeks in Boulogne. The owners at other ports were forced to make some concessions, but in Boulogne--as you must have read in PRAVDA--the owners discontinued the talks. The transport minister, whose administration controls the fishing fleet, threatened to eliminate this port completely if the strikers fail to give up.

The natural question arises: What is the reaction of leading statesmen of capitalist countries, who encouraged so ardently the striking Polish workers and expressed their sympathy for them, to this cruel treatment of French striking workers?

Naturally neither Muskie, nor Genscher nor anyone else in NATO even thought of discussing the events in French ports and in Paris and to express their sympathy for the fishermen who were the victims of this treatment. It demonstrated once more the value of the false statements of the leaders of capitalist countries about their solicitude for human rights and the interests of the workers. What vile hypocrisy!

In fact they want just one thing--to use the events in Poland against the vital interests of the working class and to try and sabotage the foundations of socialism. They dream that sometime, somehow, by some means they can bring back the old system of coercion and oppression there, when striking workers had the same cruel treatment in Poland as workers are now getting in France, in the United States and any other capitalist state. Luckily for the Polish workers such plans are doomed to failure.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ARTICLE ON INTERNATIONAL ROLE CITED

LD191513 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 Sep 80 p 9

[Extract from ZYCIE WARSZAWY article by A. Wysocki, deputy chief editor of ZYCIE WARSZAWY, under the rubric "From the Foreign Press": The Guarantee of Indpendent Existency"]

[Text] The entire Polish people--party members and nonparty people, lay Catholics and the church hierarchy--share the viewpoint that only a socialist Poland, linked with its socialist partners by alliances, gives us a full guarantee of a national and independent existence.

Conscious approval of the principles of socialism is built on firm foundations, which, as is known, where created with difficulty and effort, and not overnight. And it could not be otherwise.

The treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance with the USSR, signed back in the war years--and soon such treaties were concluded with other states which, like Poland, had embarked on the path of socialist development--created a qualitatively new situation for millions of Poles, in which revolutionary transformations began to be implemented in our land.

After the terrible war, Poland was reborn as a state without borders. It was not easy to go to the Oder and the Neisse and set up Polish border posts there. Equally difficult was the political and diplomatic struggle to establish these borders, which lasted long after the guns fell silent.

Poland was reborn as an important ally and partner of the Soviet Union and the other countries liberated by the Soviet Army from the Hitlerite occupation, states which, like us, had an interest in ensuring that war and aggression were never repeated. And it is no accident that socialist unity acquired its organizational form in Warsaw, where the Warsaw Pact was signed.

In signing the Warsaw Pact and joining CEMA, from the viewpoint of national and state interests Poland chose the only correct path. All the subsequent years confirmed the farsighted nature of this decision. For the first time in its history the state acquired firm, just and stable borders. Their security is guaranteed by the development of the economic potential of all the Warsaw Pact states, above all the Soviet Union. All our enemies must and do reckon with this combined strength.

Socialist Poland, as an important link in the socialist economic and defense system, plays a significant role in disseminating the idea of peaceful rapprochement between peoples and states, regardless of their social system.

In the international arena, Poland implements an active peace-loving policy, develops foreign trade extensively and comes out resolutely against restrictions and discrimination in the international arena. Fulfilling the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, the country is actively developing its cultural contacts with different states of the world and, together with the socialist countries, is implementing common peace-loving policy principles.

It is no exaggeration to say that Poland's present important position in the international arena is closely associated with the place it occupies in the socialist community. We must state clearly and frankly that only membership of the socialist community ensures Poland's complete and guaranteed independence in the present complex international situation. These real facts are understood by all sensible people, even those who cannot be described as supporters of socialism. If we say that Poland ranks second in the socialist community in terms of economic and defense potential this is a fact. We are an important link in the socialist community and occupy a key position on the European Continent, and therefore nobody can be indifferent to Poland's position in the sphere of politics or the economy.

SOLOMENTSEV GREETS STAMBOLIC ON ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW

LD211816 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] At the invitation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers a government delegation of the Serbian Socialist Republic [SRS] arrived today in Moscow to develop the links which have been established between the republics of the USSR and Yugoslavia. It is headed by Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the SRS Assembly. The delegation was met by Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and other officials. Among the welcoming party was Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador in the USSR.

BRIEFS

VISIT OF MTI CHIEF--Erno Lakato, director-general of MTI, stayed in Moscow from 17 to 19 September at the invitation of TASS. He held talks in Moscow with various departments of the CPSU Central Committee and discussed issues concerning the further development of cooperation between news agencies with the leaders of TASS and APN. [Text] [Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1800 GMT 20 Sep 80 LD]

GOLOSHUBOV: SCANDINAVIA 'BEING DRAGGED INTO' 'DANGEROUS' NATO PLAN

LD220835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Goloshubov dispatch: "Pentagon's Cold Breath: Northern Europe and Plans for Nuclear Armament"]

[Text] Oslo, Helsinki--Roald Halvorsen heads the Norwegian Peace Committee. Naturally, whatever we spoke about, the talk invariably turned to questions of strengthening security in the north of Europe. "Norway," he said, "is a member of the North Atlantic bloc. It is of great strategic importance to the NATO generals. Washington puts constant pressure on our country."

All this is true. You are convinced of the fairness of his words when you start to leaf through Norwegian newspapers. The American Congressmen D. Daniel and W. Dickinson recently made a tour of West European countries. On returning home they resolutely demanded that Norway increase its military contribution to NATO. In the congressmen's opinion, by virtue of its geographic position it should set the tone on Europe's northern flank. "Let it cough up more than the others," the Washington politicians declared. These are not new words. The not unknown Senator H. Jackson has voiced manifest dissatisfaction with the "tardiness" with which the question of the deployment of heavy American military equipment in Norway is being resolved.

The Scandinavian public has a very guarded attitude toward Washington's intentions. The newspapers' recent report on plans to build eight new "Loran-C" radio navigation stations has caused a wave of protests. Indeed, to calm the public, some people declare that this is a harmless matter. The new stations, they assure it, will serve strictly civilian purposes. In reply to this the newspaper DAGBLADET declared that the "Loran-C" are needed, above all, to serve American nuclear-powered submarines. Two such stations are already operating in Norway. It must be pointed out that Washington intends to place similar stations even on the Spitsbergen Archipelago. The use of the archipelago for military purposes is contrary to the Spitsbergen Treaty signed in 1920.

On the other hand, many people have clearly been disturbed by the recent decision of the Western European Union Council to lift restrictions on the tonnage of warships being built in the FRG. The intention is clear. The West German Navy should take on the "protection of sea borders" on NATO's northern flank.

Each of these facts on its own merits serious attention. And together they create a picture of Scandinavia's being dragged into NATO's dangerous plans. Washington's pressure is increasing appreciably in connection with the Brussels decision to produce American medium-range nuclear missiles and to deploy them in West Europe. The Finnish press points out that the use of American cruise missiles could result in the violation of the country's airspace and jeopardize its security. Similar fears are also being voiced in Sweden, particularly by Foreign Minister O. Ullsten. Even in Denmark and Norway, which voiced formal solidarity with the NATO decision, the Pentagon's plans were given an unenthusiastic reception and caused serious differences of opinion in the ruling Norwegian Labor Party.

The Atlantic generals' intentions to create heavy America arms dumps in Norway and Denmark contrary to the principles of the two countries' "base policy." According to these principles, foreign troops cannot be stationed or nuclear weapons deployed on Danish and Norwegian territory in peacetime.

The plans of the Pentagon and NATO strategists could have negative consequences for stability in this region. The broad Norwegian public has come out against their implementation. The New York TIMES has been forced to admit that the Pentagon's plans to deploy heavy American equipment have "met with serious opposition in Norway." This is confirmed by the debate which has now developed in the Norwegian Labor Party.

Recently, however, the United States has increased pressure on Norway to make the government adopt a final decision this fall.

The question being debated widely in Scandinavian countries is which path to take in order to develop and not abdandon all the best things created over the years of detente. One of these paths is indicated by Finland's well-known proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. Recently this initiative has acquired special topicality. It is no coincidence that Finland made this proposal. This country consistently advocates deepening detente, developing international cooperation and ending the arms race.

The proposal to create a nuclear-free zone was greeted with understanding at the time in Sweden. As for Denmark and Norway, these countries also came out against the deployment of nuclear weapons on their territory. It should be added that the countries of northern Europe were among the first to subscribe to the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. All this undoubtedly helps to maintain peace in northern Europe and creates obstacles in the way of aggressive forces.

But something else must not be forgotten. Scandinavia is not an isolated region. It is part of Europe. The course of events on the continent influences the Scandinavian political climate directly or indirectly. The cold winds of the new arms race undertaken by Washington also reach here. As the events of recent months have shown, the Pentagon and Atlanticists are doing their best to activate the "Scandinavian flank." This is why Finland's initiative assumes great significance under these conditions. It helps to consolidate the achievements of the policy of detente and contributes to the strengthening of security on the European Continent.

Many politicians and public figures saw this initiative as a manifestation of peace-loving efforts. Although there was no getting away from skeptical statements. Citing the principles of the Norwegians' and Danes' "base policy," supporters of "strengthening NATO" try their best to belittle the significance of this initiative. According to them, an agreement on the creation of a nuclear-free zone is just a formality.

The position of Denmark and Norway is well known. But does the decision on a nuclear-free zone weaken or contradict it? Is it not known that NATO strategists have not abandoned their attempts to erode and weaken the principles of the two country's policy? Its certain vulnerability consists in the fact that this policy is still one-sided in nature. It is not enshrined in international law. There exists many reservations concerning "peacetime" strategy. NATO generals, using the "Soviet threat" legend to intimidate, are trying to secure concessions under conditions of the so-called "crisis situation."

As regards Iceland, the country's public is acutely troubled by the question: Are nuclear weapons not already deployed at the American base at Keflavik? Precisely this question was raised recently in Iceland's Althing by deputies of three political parties. They submitted a corresponding "antinuclear" bill.

All this indicates a growing desire to guard the north European region against the nuclear threat. There is growing understanding here of the fact that the creation of a nuclear-free zone will not lead to a change in the established balance of power in either in Scandinavia or on the European Continent. Contrary to certain allegations, it will not harm the security of any individual country or group of countries. On the contrary, it will help to strengthen trust and the relaxation of tension.

As for the Soviet Union, its position is well known, it has advocated and now advocates turning this region into a nuclear-free zone and affording it the necessary guarantees. Our country has solemnly declared that it will never use nuclear weapons against states which refuse to produce or acquire such weapons and which do not have them on their territory. The USSR is prepared to draw up a corresponding agreement with any interested country, including the countries of northern Europe.

Kolbjoern Harbu, an active Norwegian public and trade union figure, told us that the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe guaranteed by the great powers would be a real, reliable way to strengthen peace in this region.

The Brussels decision on the deployment of nuclear missiles has caused a wave of protests in Scandinavia. It has now become known that Washington has formulated a new nuclear strategy providing for the waging of a so-called "limited nuclear war." "Its chief essence," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has said, "in fact boils down to making the very idea of nuclear war more acceptable, as it were, to public opinion."

The Scandinavian public resolutely rejects the Pentagon's dangerous strategy and advocates strengthening the zone of peace in northern Europe and achieving military detente on the European Continent as a whole.

PURPOSE, INTENT OF NATO MANUEVERS VIEWED

Maneuvers in Norway

LD191300 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0930 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Oslo, 19 Sep (TASS)--Coastal regions of central Norway currently resemble a theater of military operations. It transpires from press reports that the command of the NATO bloc is carrying out widescale military operations there, the aim of which is to carry out the latest check on NATO's "rapid deployment" corps.

The present militarist show, which is being put on in Norway during major NATO exercises, confirms once again that the command of that bloc sets itself the aim of turning Norwegian territory into its strong point in the north of Europe. The same aims is also served by plans for the setting-up of permanent stockpiles of heavy arms in Norway for mobile units of the American Army.

Such plans are meeting with growing protests from the public of the northern countries, which emphasizes that they run utterly counter to the interests of security and cooperation on the Continent of Europe.

"Aggressive" Maneuvers in FRG

LD191646 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1144 GMT 19 Sep 80

["NATO Continues the 'Game'"--TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Bonn, 19 Sep (TASS)--TASS correspondent Aleksey Grigoryev reports: NATO's "St George" maneuvers ended in East Hessen and North Bavaria today, being only a part of the gigantic war "games" of the North Atlantic bloc being held from Norway to Turkey. However, the sky over the FRG is still trembling with the rumble of military aircraft; columns of tanks and other military machinery are moving across the roads and fields. This demonstration of NATO's military might, under the general codename of "Autumn Forge-80" is to continue another 3 weeks.

The organizers make no secret of the aggressive intent of the maneuvers. Thus, the military paper FELDKURIER stresses that the "St George" exercises with the participation of 47,000 soldiers of the U.S. Army and the Bundeswehr, which were held only 50 km from the state border with the GDR, are of an offensive nature. Taking part in the maneuvers are 550 heavy tanks and 12,500 units of military transport, and also a large quantity of aircraft.

SITUATION IN TURKEY FOLLOWING COUP REPORTED

Criticism of Diplomat

LD202313 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The Turkish press has denounced a recent statement made by Turkey's permanent representative at the United Nations. It is noted in Ankara that the Turkish diplomat's statement does not reflect the view of the new administration in the country. According to the paper CUMHURIYET the Turkish diplomat's statement alleging that the threat of interference in the country's domestic affairs comes from the Soviet Union is in fact unreasonable and is harmful to the policy of good neighborliness with the Soviet Union. The Turkish National Security Council favors this policy.

Evren Remarks

LD220711 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov report: "Press Conference in Ankara"]

[Text] Ankara, 16 Sep--Gen K. Evren, Turkish head of state, chief of General Staff and leader of the National Security Council, held a press conference today for more than 300 local and foreign journalists.

He stated that the protracted political instability, accompanied by terrorism--unleashed by extremists--without precedent in the country's history, the growth in financial and economic disorders and the civilian government's inability to overcome the dangerous, critical situation forced the armed forces leadership to take on the responsibility of state leadership.

Gen K. Evren announced that a civilian government will be formed in Turkey this week. A new constitution will also be elaborated and a constitutional assembly will be set up.

In the international arena, he went on to say, Turkey will support the detente process and do everything to make what contribution lies in its power to maintaining peace. The general stressed that Turkey remains true to all its international commitments and treaties without exception and maintains its relations with NATO, and also the EEC. Efforts to develop bilateral relations with the United States will continue.

Turkey, he said, will strive in particular to develop and strengthen friendly and fraternal relations with Muslim states, to which the country is linked by ancient historical and traditional bonds.

Gen K. Evren went on to say that it is Turkey's sincere desire to maintain relations of good neighborliness and fruitful cooperation with all its neighbors. The Soviet Union, which bears great responsibility for preserving and consolidating peace and security in the world, occupies a particularly important place among our neighbor states, Gen K. Evren noted.

Measures of New Regime

LD191505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov Ankara dispatch in Yu. Kovalekko "World Today" roundup: "Military Authorities' Measures"]

[Text] Turkey's military administration continues to carry out measures to strengthen the new regime, our correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov reports from Ankara.

The National Security Council has declared its firm resolve to follow the principles of Kemal Ataturk, the Turkish republic's first president: peace in the country, peace throughout the world.

The National Security Council has banned strikes and obliged the owners of strike-bound private enterprises to increase the workers' wages. Practically all institutions and enterprises have resumed work.

The major political parties' leaders are under arrest. There are also reports of the arrest of leaders and activists from the neofascist and left-extremist organizations. In 27 Turkish cities, including Ankara and Istanbul, city mayors have been replaced by representatives of the military.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD192004 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 19 Sep,TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko had a meeting with the Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund.

The ministers exchanged views on the state of bilateral relations and discussed a number of topical international problems, including limitation of the arms race and disarmament.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that the preservation of peace and stability in the north of Europe was an important element of security in the European Continent as a whole. In this connection the Norwegian minister's attention was drawn to the fact that not all of Norway's actions in the field of foreign policy accorded with the interests of European security and of maintaining goodneighbourly relations with the Soviet Union. It was said at the same time that the Soviet Union was prepared further to do everything depending on it for Soviet-Norwegian relations to develop on the basis of friendship and goodneighbourhood.

Some questions related to the work of the present session of the United Nations General Assembly were also dealt with during the conversation.

REPORTAGE ON BORDER FIGHTING BETWEEN IRAN, IRAQ

19 Sep Report

LD191710 Moscow TASS in English 1530 19 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Sep, (TASS)--Fighting with the use of heavy artillery, tanks and aviation is continuing on the Iraqi-Iranian frontier. The Iranian side continues shelling the advanced positions and fortifications of the Iraqi Army, it is said in a statement of an official military representative, that has been published here. Artillery and tanks of Iran fired at the Iraqi Army posts in the area of the town of Maysan. Meanwhile, Iranian aviation bombarded the areas near the Iraqi settlements of Ash-Shib and Mandali. Iraqi anti-aircraft defence units opened fire and, as it is noted in the statement, shot down an Iranian F-5A plane, while others drew back.

Meanwhile, the Iraqi aviation struck a blow on accumulation of Iranian equipment in the area of Sumar. In the course of the clashes in the Maysan Province, it is noted in the statement, the Iranian side lost two tanks, one tank was captured by Iraqi troops in the area of Sayf-Sa'd.

Paris, 19 Sep, TASS--The FRANCE PRESSE NEWS AGENCY, with reference to Radio Tehran, reports that bitter clashes between Iranian and Iraqi troops continue on the Iranian-Iraqi frontier in the area of the Khuzestan Province. Iranian units, the radio stresses, destroyed two Iraqi frontier posts, put out of action four tanks and bombarded oilfields on the territory of Iraq. In the report it is stressed that a train which brought ammunition and fuel for the Iraqi Army, was blown up not far from the Iraqi town of Khanaqin. Radio Tehran points out that armed clashes also take place on the frontier in the area of the provinces of Ilam and Kermanshahan.

The Defence Ministry of Iran reported that Iraq troops continue holding a number of heights in the frontier area in the Kermanshahan Province, despite counterattacks of Iranian troops.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry in a radio-broadcast statement denounced Iraq for unilateral denunciation of the treaty on settlement of frontier disputes between the two countries, dated 1975, and pointed out that Tehran does not recognize such a decision.

Leader of the Iranian Revolution Imam Khomeyni met with the commands of the Iranian Army and discussed the situation in the Iranian-Iraqi frontier. The meeting was held after the top-ranking military men were received by President of the Republic Bani-Sadr and by Prime Minister Raj'ai.

21 Sep Report

LD211646 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Sep, TASS--An official military spokesman for the Iraqi Defence Ministry warned Iran yesterday against shelling Iraqi economic objectives. Iraq, the statement points out, will take resolute retalitory measures against Iran's economic objectives, wherever they are, in the event if the Iranian side resumes the shelling of such objectives in Iraq's territory.

The Iraqi military spokesman said that last night the Iranian artillery shelled Iraqi economic objectives. In [word indistinct] Iranian troops opened fire on the Iraqi Island of Umn ar-Rasas and attacked Iraqi patrol boats on the Shatt al-Arab-River. Iraqi troops returned fire, as a result of which two Iranian boats were destroyed. The Iraqi side lost one boat.

According to a report of the INA Agency, Iraqi artillery put out of action today five Iranian patrol boats in Khosbrowabad area. The spokesman for the Iraqi Defence Ministry said the Iranian troops have resumed today the shelling of Iraq's border areas in the area of the Shatt-al-Arab River.

Paris, 21 Sep, TASS--According to a Tehran Radio report fierce fighting flared up on the Iranian-Iraqi border with the use of artillery, tanks and personnel armoured carriers. The bulletin of Iran's Military Command says that in the course of armed clashes was partially destroyed the naval port in the town of Khorramshahr on the Shatt-al-Arab River. As a result of the bombing, the airport in Abadan was damaged.

President and Commander in Chief of Iran's Armed Forces Bani-Sadr, who assumed the command of fighting on the Iranian-Iraqi border, ordered the call up of reservists of regular services. This was reported by the FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY in a telegram from the Iranian capital. The order read out on Tehran radio points out that reservists must report to the call-up offices till October 2 in order to "defend the country's integrity." According to the estimates of observers after the call up of the reservists the Iranian Army will grow by nearly 120,000 servicemen.

A brief military bulletin broadcast in Iranian Radio said that the armed clashes on the Iranian-Iraqi border were continuing thoughout the whole day yesterday both on land and in the air.

London, 21 Sep, TASS--According to a report in the newspaper OBSERVER, Iran and Iraq are hastily sending reinforcements for fighting in the undeclared war, which is being waged along the over 1,200 km long border between the two countries.

SAVCHENKO LAUDS RECENT SOVIET-IRANIAN TRANSIT AGREEMENT

NC191836 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Igor Savchenko commentary: "The Policy of Consolidating Neighborliness Between the Soviet Union and Iran"]

[Text] One of the most important transit routes that links Iran with the outside world --with Eastern and Western Europe and the Far East--passes through Soviet territory. According to preliminary calculations, the volume of transit goods [from Iran passing through Soviet territory] is expected to reach approximately 1.7 million tons this year.

The [Soviet-Iranian transit] agreement has created favorable conditions for a future increase of Iranian goods in transit through Soviet territory. This is of great importance to Iran, especially under the present circumstances when U.S. imperialism has imposed an economic blockade, has made its allies in various pacts follow suit, and has actually started an undeclared economic war against Iran.

The capitalist West is trying to create chaos in Iran's economy and to increase unemployment and prices. Washington and its allies want to stifle revolutionary Iran with the bony claws of hunger, famine and economic chaos. As repeatedly stated by Iranian economic circles, under such conditions, Iranian-Soviet economic relations based on equality and mutual benefits--the transit of goods being an essential (?part) of these relations--is of great importance to Iran.

The Soviet Union is trying to help Iran overcome its economic difficulties. It supports Iran in its struggle against U.S. imperialism and its allies and to gaining its legal rights. The Soviet Union warmly welcomes the expansion of neighborly relations with Iran, and the fruitful results gained from the sessions of the USSR-Iranian standing committee on economic cooperation are procf of this. At this committee's sessions, it was agreed that national economic establishments costing approximately $2 billion be built in Iran with Soviet cooperation. The international trade fair in Tehran, in which the Soviet Union actively participates, is a good opportunity for contacts and talks on further expanding economic cooperation betweeen the Soviet Union and Iran.

The decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress state that the Soviet Union will expand cooperation with developing countries as much as possible based on democratic and just principles, thus helping these countries consolidate the bases of their economic independence. The persistent policy followed by the Soviet Union in expanding and increasing economic cooperation with Iran based on equality and mutual benefits clearly shows how the Soviet Government is executing and implementing the policy delineated by the CPSU congress.

PDRY AIR FORCE CHIEF ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MEETS KUTAKHOV

LD220857 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Sep 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Lt Col A.A. Ilaywah, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Air Force and Air Defense commander, arrived in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, air force commander in chief and USSR deputy defense minister.

At Sheremetyevo Airport Lt Col A.A. Ilaywah was met by Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov and other Soviet generals and officers. Among the welcoming party were A.A. ad-Dali, PDRY ambassador to the USSR, and Maj O.A. al-'Attas, military, naval and air attache at the PDRY Embassy.

On 15 September Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov received Lt Col A.A. Ilaywah.

Maj O.A. al-'Attas took part in the conversation.

The same day the South Yemeni guests laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

PDRY POLITBURO MEMBER CITED ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD202019 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Aden, 20 Sep, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party 'Ali Salim al-Bayd highly assessed the development of bilateral Soviet-South Yemeni relations. In a statement to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY upon the return of a delegation of the Yemen Socialist Party from a tour of the USSR he said that the fraternal assistance the Soviet Union gives to the Democratic Yemen in various fields promotes social progress of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, helps preserve independence and national sovereignty of the country. He said that a warm reception was given to the South Yemeni party delegation during its stay in the USSR. The visit enabled the members of the delegation to study the experience of the work of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to familiarize themselves with the life of the Soviet people and preparations for the 26th Congress of the CPSU. He expressed the confidence that this visit will promote further strengthening of all-round friendly relations between the two countries and parties.

SOVIET-LIBYAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION COMMISSION ENDS MEETINGS

LD192032 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep, TASS--Today the intergovernmental Soviet-Libyan Commission on Questions of the Development of Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation as well as trade completed its deliberations here today. For five days of the work of the commission, specialist of the two countries summed up the results of the things accomplished in the preceding period and charted prospects for deepening and broadening the business relations between the USSR and Libya in the field of energy, oil and gas industry, agriculture, and geological prospecting.

Relevant Soviet-Libyan protocols have been signed. The Soviet delegation at the commission's meetings was headed by Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Under the USSR Council of Ministers Vladimir Mordvinov, while the Libyan side was headed by Secretary on Libya's Electrification Jum'ah Salim al-Arbash.

Libyan Electricity Secretary

LD202037 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 20 Sep 80

["Cooperation on a Mutually Advantageous Basis"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Sep, TASS--"We highly value versatile business relations with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, for they are developing on an equitable and mutually advantageous basis", a TASS correspondent was told by Jum'ah Salim al-Arbash, Libya's secretary for electrification. He was heading the Libyan part of the intergovernmental Soviet-Libyan Commission on Developing Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and Trade. The commission worked in Moscow for five days.

The Libyan state figure stressed that the range of Libya's relations with the USSR is very wide and the two sides have agreed on their further deepening and expansion. He said that what has been built on the Libyan territory with Soviet technical assistance made a noticeable contribution to the consolidation of the national economy and helped raise living the standard of the Libyan people.

Two Soviet oil prospecting rigs are successfully operating in Libya. A 570-km-long gas pipeline along the Mediterranean coast is being built. A 190-km-long electric power line has been launched into operation.

A group of experts from the Soviet Ministry of Agriculture conducted soil and ecological research over vast areas of Libya, compiled maps of lands fit for farming and gave recommendations on the reclamation of former wastelands. Additional research is needed for creating a unity power grid in Libya. It is also planned to determine the master plan of the all-round development of the gas industry and carry out geological prospecting in several regions of the country.

EGYPTIAN 'HOUSE OF CARDS' STANCE ON AUTONOMY TALKS RIDICULED

LD190959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 80 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Putting on a Farce--the New Attempts To Do a Deal at the Expense of the Palestinian People's Interests"]

[Text] Cairo, 11 September--S. Linowitz, the U.S. President's special representative in the Near East, has appeared on American television. The speech was upset, even angry in tone. It seems that there are people in America who have noticed that reopening the ill-famed "Palestinian autonomy" talks is a venture needed only by the White House political kitchen. "I am against it and I regret it," Linowitz stated, "since this is also an accusation against Premier Begin and President as-Sadat, who have demonstrated a new will toward the talks and a desire for progress." In this connection it is appropriate to recall what Linowitz's recent Near East visit showed and who went where. As is well known, the report that the mission was a "success" came from Cairo, where Linowitz went after many hours of talks with Israel's prime minister. In all, Linowitz took 45 minutes to "persuade" President as-Sadat to reopen the "autonomy" talks which Egypt broke off. According to B. Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, they will begin in the next few weeks.

Thus, Cairo's repeatedly asserted "resolute" stance that Israel's annexation of the Arab sector of Jerusalem will make it impossible to continue the talks has proved to be a house of cards. The interests of Carter's election campaign and As-Sadat's readiness to "assist" him acted as a political draft which scattered that house. It is no surprise, foreign observers note, that the report of the reopening of talks "coincided" with the start of a congress of B'nai B'rith--one of the leading U.S. Zionist organizations. [paragraph continues]

The presidential candidates set out their Near East policy before this congress. Carter had something to say in the expectation of winning the support of the influential Zionist lobby--with its direct participation, the largest Arab country is being forced into the grip of the U.S.-Israel diktat.

Egypt's state of subordination in the situation which has arisen is so obvious that Cairo is striving to disguise the ugly reality in some way. These days most Egyptian papers stress not the reopening of the "autonomy" talks but the forthcoming meeting between Carter, Begin and As-Sadat. The reason is quite understandable. Since Egypt refused to hold the talks but insisted on the meeting, the holding of the meeting is being presented as a compromise gesture from Israel.

However, everything is in fact quite different here. "My government has not changed its position at all, and moreover we have already worked at Camp David and we know each other well," Begin stated on this matter, clearly alluding to Egypt's chronic tractability. Moreover, according to reports from Washington, the three-way meeting on which Cairo is pinning so much can only be held after the U.S. presidential election. In other words, the "autonomy" talks, under the conditions of annexation of the Arab part of Jerusalem, will take place first. Commentators believe that to object to the annexation at the summit meeting after this will be simply laughable.

PRAVDA: ISRAELI ACTION LINKED TO U.S. MIDEAST BUILDUP

LD191055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by P. Demchenko: "The Near East: When the Atmosphere Is Charged"]

[Text] The two main factors characterizing the present stage of heightening tension in the Near East are the intensification of the military aspect of U.S. Near East policy and Israel's latest bout of aggressiveness. It is easy to see that all this pulls together in a single knot, creating an atmosphere fraught with most dangerous consequences. Nevertheless, both the United States and Israel are continuing to charge that atmosphere.

The event which provoked violent reaction in Arab and many other countries was the proclamation of Jerusalem, including the Arab sector, as the "eternal" and "undivided" capital of Israel. It would be wrong to think that the timing of the decision was accidental.

You will recall that back in June 1967, when Israeli forces seized the Arab sector of the city, the Knesset (parliament) made the fundamental decision to unite Jerusalem and proclaim it the capital of the state. When it encountered protests from the international public, particularly religious circles, Israel "froze" the matter. Now, 13 years on, it has implemented its long-standing intention.

Hardly had the UN Security Council met to condemn the aggressor's actions than the latter launched another attack. This time on Lebanon. For several consecutive days Israeli commandos raided Palestinian refugee camps, aircraft and artillery demolished Lebanese villages and warships bombarded moorings and fishing settlements near the cities of Tyre and Sidon (Sayda).

Now reports have appeared in the foreign press to the effect that Tel Aviv is seriously considering plans for a lengthy occupation of southern Lebanon and maybe for the annexation of this fertile mountain area under an "autonomous province" status. It is no secret that the Zionists have long coveted Lebanon south of the Litani River. They have recently found a servant there who controls several villages. He is Lebanese Army deserter Major Haddad. He is called the potential ruler of the "autonomous province."

But the aggressive appetites are not satisfied with this. The Israeli ruling circles are preparing the ground for the next step--the official annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, occupied in 1967, which cover an area of approximately 1,000 square km. In the past 13 years more than 25 militarized settlements have been established there--kibbutzim, cooperative villages, administrative centers; the indigenous population was expelled from the land legally belonging to it. According to Syrian statistics, there are currently around 130,000 refugees from the Golan Heights scattered about various cities in the country.

Last week, at precisely the time when Israeli bombs were killing people in Lebanon, the "action committee for the annexation of the Golan," set up in Israel, launched a campaign for the speediest attainment of its goal; a "public opinion" poll was conducted and a document drawn up by G. Cohen, appeared in the Knesset calling for annexation of the Golan Heights. Judging by reports in the Israeli papers, the Knesset will start to discuss this question in October. Ba'th Party leadership member Fadil al-Ansari, whom I met in Damascus, does not rule out the possibility of a major Israeli military sortie against Syria.

So what we have here is a quite extensive program for recarving the map of the Near East. The Israeli ruling circles have apparently decided that favorable conditions now exist for expanding their country's borders and officially incorporating the occupied Arab territories in the country.

But why now?

The following view can be found in the Western press: Israel is trying to make the most of the U.S. election campaign. In fact, both bourgeois parties--Democratic and Republican--are in competition to demonstrate their pro-Israeli feelings and will consequently approve and defend any Israeli action. "I am proud," President J. Carter, for example, said at the Democratic Convention, "that one-half of all the aid our country has given Israel in its 32-year existence has been given under my administration."

It is perfectly natural to assume that Tel Aviv has no intention of missing its chance. No wonder it has sent Washington a record application for aid in fiscal 1981-82 totaling $3 billion. This is on top of credits already granted by the Americans.

And it is obviously no accident that Prime Minister Begin and his entourage have been taking turns accusing American diplomacy of "indecision" and even "pro-Arab orientation." Apparently they did not like it when, during the voting on the Jerusalem resolution in the Security Council, the American delegate abstained and did not use the veto." Nor did they like it when the U.S. State Department said that it "regards the Golan Heights as occupied Arab territory and views the future of this area in the same way as it views the West Bank of the Jordan."

As one American diplomat ironically observed, "it is not enough for the Israelis that we support their policy as a whole. They want us to shriek with joy at their every move, even if it damages our interests." The Israeli figures' current "critical" statements are rather a form of pressure on the American administration and of political speculation: We will appeal to our supporters in the United States, they say, to support the party which gives Israel more. In the present U.S. election situation this kind of blackmail cannot be discounted.

Yet, no matter how important and complex election manipulations and calculations may be for one party or the other, they appear in this case to be tactical, not strategic considerations. The main factor lies elsewhere: recently, especially since the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran and the defeat of reaction's plans in Afghanistan, the United States has stepped up military preparations sharply in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Near East.

Two squadrons of American warships, each with an aircraft carrier, are ever present in the western Indian Ocean--in the Arabian Sea and in the approaches to the Persian Gulf. After the 1970 liquidation of the American Wheelus Field in northern Libya, the Pentagon for many years lacked a major strong point on Arab soil or in East Africa. Now it is going back. This process began with an agreement with Oman enabling the United States to set up three air and naval bases there for the so-called "rapid deployment" corps. Similar agreements with Kenya and Somalia followed. The Pentagon is now eyeing Djibouti and studying the possibility of making more active use of the territory of Egypt which, since the conclusion of the Camp David deal, has bee tied to the American war chariot in the Near East.

Judging by foreign press reports, a squadron of American Phantoms has already "settled in" at two Egyptian airfields. Now, the Washington POST writes, a $400-million project has emerged to transform the small base at Ras Banas on the Red Sea into a modern bridgehead for "rapid deployment" forces. The paper makes it clear that the Pentagon "intends to modernize it so that it can take American aircraft and accommodate 18,000 assault troops."

The military preparations are truly immense, and a vast amount of money is going into them. However, as the example of Iran and a number of other countries has shown, the prop which the Pentagon has found cannot be regarded as either strong or durable. All over the developing world substantial sociopolitical advances are being made which rule out a return to the days of colonialism. And the United States has nothing with which to counter this apart from tanks and aircraft carriers. Therefore, whatever agreements it concludes with developing states, Washington still sees Israel not just as its main ally but as the chief prop-state and base-state in the Near East, whose significance is enhanced in the context of the new American strategy. It will not skimp on weapons and economic and financial aid for Israel even if this displeases other countries which the United States wants as allies like, for example, oil-producing countries. Here lies the main reason for the new outbreak of Israeli aggressiveness. To a considerable extent it is the product of the adventurist course of the United States itself. The militarization of U.S. Near East and Asian policy was followed by a hardening of Israel's anti-Arab line, which enabled it to implement plans which the Zionists had cherished for years.

Statements which appear from time to time in Washington disagreeing with a particular Israeli action appear to be merely a matter of "playing to the audience," primarily an attempt to quell protests in the Arab world where American diplomacy is playing a rather complex game. We are talking here about oil (the United States gets approximately one-half of its liquid fuel imports from the Arab East; its NATO allies, get even more), about a desire to expand the network of military bases and preserve political influence in countries whose leaders are Western-oriented. Sometimes American diplomacy is simply forced to give the impression that Israel is by no means behaving in the way that Washington would like.

The need for a reaction of this kind has increased now that the Arab and Muslim states, despite the lack of unity in their ranks, are displaying determination to switch from verbal and moral condemnation of the aggressive actions of Israel and its allies to specific, practical action. Saudi Arabian Deputy Prime Minister Prince Fahd said that his country would break off diplomatic and economic relations with any state that approved the proclamation of unity Jerusalem as capital of Israel and opened an embassy there. A number of states have recently announced that they will stop oil supplies and impose other sanctions on those countries which already had diplomatic missions in the city.

These warnings have had an effect. Until recently there were 13 foreign missions in Jerusalem (belonging to the Netherlands and 12 Latin American states). Now all these countries have reported that they will be transferring them.

Even greater alarm was caused by statements by a number of Near East governments to the effect that they intend to cut oil extraction and supplies to the world market. This could lead to interruptions in fuel aupplies and further price rises. Not surprisingly, on hearing these statements American and West European government representatives wasted no time in visiting Arab capitals to forestall this unpleasant development of events.

So Israel's aggressive sallies are rebounding on the Near East interests of the United States and other capitalist states, particularly West European states. Moreover, there has been heightened criticism in the Arab press of the Camp David agreements concluded 2 years ago by the United States, Egypt and Israel--agreements which helped to free Israel's hand. Syria, Libya, the PLO and Democratic Yemen, members of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, proposed a switch from isolating the deal participants in the Arab world to more vigorous action. No wonder CBS correspondent B. Simon, analyzing the current Near East situation, called the proclamation of Jerusalem as Israel's capital of Israel another defeat for the U.S. administration, since it was a further demonstration to the Arabs of the kind of damage being caused to their interests by the so-called Camp David process-favorite offspring of President J. Carter.

It is quite obvious that the militarist U.S. policy in the Near East is causing dangerous complications and hampering the solution of problems which preoccupy the area's peoples. It contradicts those peoples' interests, is at odds with the historic changes in the world arena, and is ultimately futile.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT USSR IN OCTOBER

LD192150 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 20 Sep, TASS--Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, is to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the head of a Syrian party-and-government delegation in the first half of October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

SYRIAN DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO TBILISI

LD202020 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Tbilisi, 20 Sep, TASS--"We highly appreciate the Soviet Union's friendly support of our struggle for the unity of the Arab peoples, against imperialism and international Zionism. We are sure that our friendship will continue to be strong and unbreakable in future," a TASS correspondent was told by the member of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, member of the Executive Committee of the "SAR-USSR" friendship society.

'Ali Badur heads a delegation from the Syrian Arab Republic which is attending the days of Soviet-Syrian friendship in the capital of Georgia (a Soviet republic in Trans-Caucasia). Today the guests were received at the Georgian Society of Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries, visited Tbilisi University and went on a sightseeing tour of the city and its suburbs.

At the university Dr. Aykub Kerro, member of the Executive Committee of the "SAR-USSR" Friendship Society delivered a lecture about the economic development of the Syrian Arab Republic.

TASS CITES COMMUNIQUE ON USSR VISIT BY ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION

LD072344 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 6 September, TASS--Representatives of the public of the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia have expressed their "determination to struggle for stronger world peace, for detente and the consolidation of the anti-imperialist unity of all progressive forces on the earth." They "confirmed their invariable support for the national-liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia and Africa." This is stated in the communique on the stay in the USSR of a delegation of the Ethiopian public, led by Tibebu Shiferaw, secretary-general of the Ethiopian Solidarity and Peace Committee.

The delegation stayed in the Soviet Union from August 28 to September 6 at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

Important problems of the Afro-Asian solidarity movement and those of the further development and expansion of Soviet-Ethiopian public ties were discussed during the meetings and talks, the communique says.

"Both sides expressed their deep satisfaction with the successful development of Soviet-Ethiopian ties both along governmental and public lines, and voiced readiness to continue to strengthen the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples, between the public of the two countries," the communique says.

"The Soviet and Ethiopian sides expressed their anxiety over the policy of militarization and the installation of new U.S. military bases in the area of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf which threatens world peace and security. Serious concern is aroused by the U.S.-Somali agreement on the use of Somali territory by U.S. Armed forces that is a direct threat to peace and stability in the African Horn region," the communique goes on to say.

The sides declared their resolute support for the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, condemned Western countries' connivance with the racist regime of the R.S.A. and imperialist manoeuvres in Namibia. They condemned "the intrigues of U.S. imperialism and its Chinese accomplices directed at undermining the gains of the peoples of Afghanistan and Iran. They expressed support for the liberation struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for their rights, and condemned the Camp David agreements directed against the interest of Arab peoples."

NURIYEV, ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ATTEND EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD191553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark the holiday"]

[Text] On 12 September (Nesibu Taye), socialist Ethiopia's ambassador to the USSR, gave a reception to mark the national holiday--Revolution Day.

The reception was attended by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

F. Gedle-Giorgis, socialist Ethiopia's foreign minister, was present.

CONTINUATION OF GROMYKO-CASTRO TALKS IN HAVANA

LD172128 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Havana, 17 Sep, TASS--TASS special correspondents Oleg Kolesnikov and Vladimir Matyash report: The talks between Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, continued here today.

Both sides highly assessed the level and prospects for cooperation between the USSR and Cuba which developed on the basis of the 1974 Soviet-Cuban declaration that was signed by Leonid Brezhnev and Fidel Castro.

Andrey Gromyko told Fidel Castro about Leonid Brezhnev's recent meetings with leaders of a number of fraternal parties and countries, the meetings that have become a new contribution to the strengthening of the socialist community. Mutual satisfaction with the deepening of cooperation of socialist countries in all spheres of life was expressed.

The sides pointed to the importance and fruitfulness of personal contacts of Soviet and Cuban leaders for further development of all-round cooperation between the two countries. Special significance of the meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and Fidel Castro was emphasized. Fundamental questions of Soviet-Cuban relations and the international situation are discussed at these meetings.

During the exchange of opinions on international questions, the sides condemned resolutely the United States hostile policy toward Cuba. It was emphasized that the Soviet Union firmly supports the just demands of the Cuban people for the ending of the United States' economic blockade of Cuba and for the liquidation of the U. S. military base Guantanamo.

The sides emphasized the important role of the nonaligned movement in the struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism, against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, for the establishment of equitable international economic relations.

The sides emphasized the important role of the United Nations Organisation in consolidating peace and international security, in the struggle for detente and disarmament, and discussed some questions related to the work of the session of the United Nations General Assembly that has opened.

In the evening Fidel Castro gave a dinner in honor of Andrey Gromyko. Present at the dinner that passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere were members of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, deputy chairmen of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba, the foreign minister of Cuba and other officials. Fidel Castro and Andrey Gromyko exchanged friendly toasts.

Gromyko Departure

LD181640 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Havana, 18 Sep, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko left Havana today. He stayed in the Republic of Cuba on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the leadership of the Communist Party and the Government of Cuba.

Andrey Gromyko was seen off at the capital's Jose Marti International Airport by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Deputy Chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Cuba Isidoro Malmierca, and other officials.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES RAUL CASTRO IN MOSCOW

LD220146 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 22 Sep, TASS--Today in the Kremlin Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received Raul Castro Ruz, member of the Political Bureau, the second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the first vice president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, who arrived in the Soviet Union for a friendly visit.

During the conversation there was an exchange of views on topical Soviet-Cuban relations and international situation matters of mutual interest.

The conversation passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 22 September carries a report on Brezhnev's meeting with Cuba's Raul Castro in the Kremlin which is identical to the above item with the following exception: Moscow Domestic omits the last paragraph of the TASS report and substitutes the following passage:

["Taking part in the conversation, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, were Perez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat; Montane, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee; Rakhmanin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."]

Visit to 'Star Town'

LD182208 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] The First Vice Chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of Cuba, the Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces General Raul Castro, has visited the Star Town near Moscow. General Castro is in the Soviet Union on an official visit of friendship at the head of a government delegation. The guest from Cuba visited the training center and cosmonauts' museum. Raul Castro presented the museum with a reproduction of a painting that shows Dr Fidel Castro meeting the First Cosmonaut Yuriy Gagarin.

SOVIET-MEXICAN CULTURAL PROGRAM SIGNED

LD211811 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0937 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico, 21 Sep (TASS)--A program has been signed here on exchanges in the field of culture, education and social sciences between the USSR and Mexico in the period 1981-1982.

The document envisages the expansion and deepening of Soviet-Mexican ties. In particular it sets down the two sides' commitment to further develop cooperation in the sphere of education, social sciences, culture and art, the cinema, radio and television, authors' rights and publishing, the health system and sport and tourism.

SUPREME SOVIET TO CONVENE 22 OCTOBER

LD201422 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decided that the fourth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet shall be convened on 22 October in Moscow.

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX OFFICIAL EXPLAINS PART IN YAKUNIN TRIAL

LD192236 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep, TASS--In connection with the attempts by certain Western propaganda media to distort the nature of the hearings and the results of the trial of Gleb Yakunin, held in Moscow at the end of August, as well as to misinterpret the participation in the trial of Archimandrite Iosif (Pustoutov) [TASS parentheses], a clerk of the Russian Orthodox Church, Archimandrite Iosif gave an interview to TASS.

Archimandrite Iosif stressed that he participated in the trial not as a representative of the Moscow patriarchy, but as a private person and a witness.

Gleb Yakunin was sentenced for his crime, which consisted in anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, which fall under part one of Article 70 of the criminal code of the Russian Federation. The illegal activity of Gleb Yakunin included, in particular, his slanderous allegations in written and oral form of the persecution of believers in the Soviet Union and hounding of the Russian Orthodox Church.

"I was summoned to court as a witness", Archimandrite Iosif said. "I was asked to give evidence only about one of the documents submitted to the court, that is the so-called 'appeal' drawn up by Father Gleb and Lev Regelson and sent by them to the Assembly of the World Council of Churches, which was held in 1975 in the Kenyan capital Nairobi".

Archimandrite Iosif said that, being a member of the delegation of the Russian Orthodox Church to the assembly, he could tell the court that the document, sent to the assembly by Gleb Yakunin and Lev Regelson, did contain slanders about the conditions of believers in the Soviet Union. "It was this that I told the court."

"With deep regret I must say that this slanderous letter caused a certain negative reaction from some of the participants at the assembly, as there were some delegates who were ill-informed about the true situation in the Russian Orthodox Church in the Soviet Union. The appeal was aimed at distracting the attention of the assembly from considering such important issues as the unity of the world Christians, the struggle against racism and the danger of war, for disarmament and a just settlement of the Middle East crisis".

"I told the court and repeat it again that the above mentioned 'appeal' is absolutely biased and that the allegations, contained in the appeal, do not correspond to the true situation in my country."

"I wanted to add," Archimandrite Iosif continued, "that even the late Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia Aleksey drew the attention of Father Gleb to his erroneous conduct and mistakes in his viewpoint. I also want to remind that when all the admonition failed, Patriarch Aleksey banned Gleb Yakunin from conducting church services until his repentance. I am recalling these facts so as to stress that all the subsequent activity by Father Gleb, including that for which he was brought to court, was, in fact, conducted outside church. He faced the people's court for his actions which violated the laws of our state."

"The distortion of the meaning of the trial of Yakunin and the misinterpretation of my own part in the trial, attempted by Western propaganda, are regarded by me as a manifestation of unfriendly feelings towards the Russian Orthodox Church and my country."

TRUD DESCRIBES BACKGROUND TO TRIAL OF FATHER GLEB YAKUNIN

LD191443 Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Sep 80 p 4

[L. Kolosov article under the rubric "From the Courtroom": "Whom 'Father' Gleb Served"]

[Text] A ballyhoo is continuing in the West over so-called "violations of human rights" in the Soviet Union. One of the chief subjects of the recent "sensations" has been the open trial of the criminal G.P. Yakunin, whom Western propaganda has called "an outstanding fighter for religious freedom" in the Soviet Union.

Indeed, Moscow City Court has just concluded the open trial of Yakunin on a charge of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, which he carried out for the purposes of undermining and weakening Soviet power, the dissemination of slanderous fabrications smearing the state and social system, and criminal and secret relations with a number of foreign correspondents accredited in Moscow, with subversive foreign organizations and centers and also with their emissaries who came to our country in the guise of foreign tourists.

The guilt of Yukunin, charged under Article 70 Part 1 of the RSFSR Criminal Code, was objectively, wholly and fully proved. The criminal got his just deserts. Those present in the courtroom, including workers and engineers from certain Moscow enterprises and construction sties, workers from scientific institutes and employees of state establishments, greeted the court's decision with approval.

Everything would seem to be clear. However, it is not clear to everyone. In particular, hostile "voices"--no longer singing but lamenting, in the full sense of the word, over the suppression of Yakunin's criminal activites--maintain that "both justice and fairness" were violated during the trial. Just so. Neither more nor less.

But Yakunin's guilt was proved both by the personal admission of the accused himself and by the testimonies of witnesses. The ways of the lord are unfathomable, it is maintained. At first everything seemed to go quite well. He was born in Moscow 46 years ago into a very prosperous, intellectual family. His father was a musician and his mother a housewife, like many mothers who sacrifice everything to bring up an only child. Yakunin's father died in 1943, after being evacuated, his mother went out to work, and Gleb entered a school of music at a conservatory. But somehow his father's profession did not entice him, and Yakunin decided to devote himself to the fur trade. There was once a fur and pelt institute in Moscow, but then it was reorganized and those students who did not want to abandon their chosen path were transferred to Irkutsk Agricultural Institute, to the faculty of biology and hunting science. Gleb went to Irkutsk, too. He went of his own free will. He studied, "showed satisfactory-to-good ability" (from the institute's report on G. P. Yakunin), passed the state examinations at the second attempt (such things do happen in life) and obtained a diploma as a biologist-hunt scientist. However, he did not work long at his trade but applied to the Moscow Theological Seminary. Well, no one can reproach a person with such a step.

At first Yakunin made a good impression in the seminary. I cite from a witness's testimony a character reference of Gleb Pavlovich when he was studying in the first year: [paragraph continues]

"...Before entering the seminary, G.P. Yakunin served in St. John's Church in Krasnaya Presnya.... On 10 September 1958 he enrolled in the first grade at Moscow Theological Seminary. General development good. Progress perfectly satisfactory. A diligent student. Deferential with the administration and teachers. Friendly with comrades...."

But a few months passed, and Protopresbyter N.F. Kolchitskiy, chairman of the education committee, received the following paper: "Attaching hereto a report...on the improper behavior of seminary first-grade student Yakunin, who for a long time did not return a book borrowed by him.... I find his behavior sufficient to warrant expulsion from the seminary...." Had the seminary administration exaggerated Yakunin's behavior? No, it had not. The report did not state everything. This paper was followed by another, "...this whole incomprehensible business with the book and G. Yakunin's other improper deeds, which were corrupting his comrades, compelled the education council to expel Yakunin from the seminary..." but the Orthodox Church did not abandon the "stray soul" to the mercy of fate. In 1961 Gleb Pavlovich married citizeness Stepanova and on 11 August 1962 began working as a priest in various churches. But Yakunin was not a conscientious worker and "...for corrupting activities harmful to the church...was demoted...and banned from conducting services until fully repentent, with the warning that, if he continues these activities, sterner measures will be taken against him in accordance with the demands of church regulations."

It was ascertained during the court investigation that "during 1964-1979, with a view to securing an illegal income, G.P. Yakunin systematically engaged in buying up and reselling on a large scale church appurtenances, antiques, books, industrial goods, articles made of precious metals and stones, including silver coins minted before the revolution...."

Ye. B. Zagryazkina of Moscow testified: "...In 1970 I bought from citizen Yakunin a gold bracelet with diamonds for R4,000 and a silver salver for R250, clearly speculative prices for those times...." N.P. Kuznetsova-Zbarasskaya from the city of Volsk recalled: "...I sold citizen Yakunin approximately 10kg of silver coins, which I had inherited, at a giveaway price--only R250--and an ancient ikon for R100, because I was in difficulties and could not go and speculate myself...."

The silver was not wasted. Gleb Pavlovich Yakunin (a skilled craftsman, it cannot be denied) converted the coins into crosses to be worn next to the skin. One side of each cross bore a primitive representation of Christ crucified, while the other bore a barely legible inscription: "Save and Preserve...." There was a brisk trade in the crosses. The difference between the value of the coins and the products cast from them constituted a precentage undreamed-of by the most successful Western businessmen.

A.Z. Khamidulin said in his evidence: "...I am very fond of any ancient books. I wanted to buy a Bible. A friend introduced me to Yakunin, who sold me the holy book for R100...."

And again this is not the major thing or, rather, the most loathsome thing. When a funeral service is performed in church for deceased people who believed in God, a dispensatory prayer [razreshitelnaya molitva], a peace of paper, is placed on their forehead and chest. That is the ritual. An ancient Russian ritual. We will not argue about that. Relatives of the dead receive these papers free in churches. But Yakunin traded in them. [paragraph continues]

At 10-15 kopecks each. He traded, you understand! Approximately 2,000 of these unsold dispensatory prayers were discovered on him....

When people speculate on grief, this is probably the vilest thing that can happen in life. But no, there can be something viler. This is when someone speculates with his own motherland....

Yakunin traded....

From the indictment: "Maintaining criminal relations with a number of foreign correspondents accredited in Moscow, as well as with emissaries of foreign subversive organizations and anticommunist centers, and meeting regularly with them on his own initiative, he supplied them with anti-Soviet materials and received anti-Soviet literature.... He organized gatherings with the participation of foreigners, at which he made slanderous statements smearing the Soviet state and social system and incited Western countries' imperialist circles to vigorous subversive activities against the USSR...."

From the testimony of defendant G.P. Yakunin: "...In 1977-1979 I maintained relations with Western public Christian organizations with an interest in questions of the position of believers in the USSR, in particular, I maintained relations with Aleksandr Kiselev and Viktor Potapov, members of the "Committee for the Defense of Persecuted Orthodox Christians'; Pastor (Foss), head of the 'faith in a second world' organization; (G. Shtyukkelbreg), leader of the 'International Christian Movement for Religious Freedom,' and the 'Jesus to the Communist World' organization, in West Europe and the United States. At the end of April and June 1979 at the apartment of D.S. Dudko and in my own home I met with tourists--the Filskov husband and wife team, representatives of the 'International Christian Movement for Religious Freedom'; and British member of Parliament D. Atkinson and his assistant D. Beak. Also at the end of September 1979, on behalf of Pastor (Foss), I had a visit from (E. Berini-valdfogel), a lady tourist from Switzerland."

For greater clarity let us unravel Gleb Yakunin's testimony concerning his meetings with emissaries of foreign subversive centers. David Atkinson and David Beak gave Yakunin extensive recommendations on the need for an offensive against communist ideology. The question of setting up a new diversionary radio center abroad, which would beam propaganda at the Soviet Union while hiding, so to speak, behind a "religious" shield, was discussed in particular detail at the meeting.

L.L. Regelson, former teacher at the Moscow All-Union Correspondence Polytechnical Institute, said: "Yakunin engaged in activities harmful to the motherland." Regelson confirmed that in materials sent abroad they called on the West's ruling circles to put pressure on the Soviet Union with a view to changing its domestic and foreign policy. V.A. Kapitanchuk, a worker at the all-Russian art restoration center, declared: "I fully admit that, having established through Yakunin and Regelson criminal relations with (Deykin), editor of the Washington Research Center, during 1977-1979 I regularly sent him materials of a tendentious nature containing slanderous fabrications manufactured by me in conjunction with the aforesaid persons through illegal channels for mass dissemination.... I knew that these documents were used by various anti-Soviet centers and organizations, including the so-called People's Labor Alliance, the editors of the Journal POSEV, Radio Liberty and others, in their hostile activity against the Soviet state." "At first," A.V. Shushpanov, an employee of the Nikolo-Kuzneyskaya Church in Moscow, said in his evidence, "I considered Yakunin a genuine believer, but as I got to know him better I began gradually to be disappointed in him, coming to the conclusion that he was more interested in making political capital for himself, for which he used religion.... The craving for international fame was an end in itself for him, and his concrete activity was directed, in the final analysis, against the Soviet state.... He spoke to me, for example, about the need for the United States to pursue a tough policy of brinkmanship with regard to the USSR, in order thereby to intimidate the USSR and make Soviet statesmen make concessions to the West."

But is it worthwhile, the reader will ask, paying attention to such an insignificant person and to a case of anti-Soviet activities to which criminal law applies--a case so untypical of our society? In general, of course not. Neither Yakunin himself, as an individual, nor his vain attempts in the field of anti-Sovietism would have merited our attention if he were not another "cog" in the shrill campaign which the West has named "defense of human rights in the Soviet Union."

P.S. Incidentally, it was pointed out at the trial that Yakunin committed a heinous crime and deserved the maximum degree of punishment. But since he admitted the criminal deeds committed by him, condemned the use of the materials prepared by him by Radio Liberty, the People's Labor Alliance and other subversive centers for purposes hostile to the Soviet Union and said that he would refrain in the future from the activities with which he was charged, the court sentenced him to 5 years' imprisonment and 5 years' exile.

OPENING OF DISSIDENT TRIAL IN MOSCOW NOTED

Case of Bakhmin

LD220820 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 22 Sep, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Fomin writes:

Public trial of the criminal case of Vyacheslav Bakhmin began at Moscow's City Court today. He is charged with systematically engaging from May 1977 to February 1980 in the compilation making and distribution of written and typed, deliberately false matter, defaming the Soviet state and social system.

This criminal offense falls under Article 190-Prime of the criminal code of the Russian Federation.

The case is being examined by a court of original jurisdiction consisting of people's judge Nina Baykova and two people's assessors. The charge is supported by public prosecutor Tamara Prazdnikova. The accused is defended by Attorney-at-law Aleksandr Polyak.

Dissident Teacher

LD220838 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 22 Sep 80

["A Trial of Lev Regelson"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Sep, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Mikhaylov writes:

Public trial of Lev Regelson began at Moscow's City Court today. He is charged with a criminal offense falling under Article 70, Part One, of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

Lev Regelson, 41, a former instructor at the preparatory courses of the All-Union Correspondence Polytechnical Institute, is accused of engaging in anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda in 1974-1979: He made, kept, manifolded, and distributed slanderous materials defaming the Soviet state and social system.

PRAVDA REVIEWS PLAN, PLEDGE PERFORMANCE IN FIRST 8 MONTHS

LD191351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 80 p 1

[Unattributed "All-Union Competition Diary": "Commissioning Reserves"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet people's working days are lit up by the appealing, inspirational light of a significant event--the 26th party congress. Vivid, new pages were written into the socialist competition annals in August. Production collectives are now keeping account of time by the calendar of the nationwide watch which began last month and whose motto is: "26 shock weeks to the 26th CPSU Congress!"

By overall volume of production, the country's industry fulfilled the January-August plan by 101 percent. In comparison with the same period last year, the greatest growth was achieved by the workers of the gas industry, who overfulfilled the plans and pledges according to all indicators, and by the enterprises of the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems, which also increased the output of consumer goods, and of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building which turned out a considerable amount of equipment and apparatus above the plan.

The labor account for August includes the Krasnoyars GES' 200 billionth kilowatt-hour of electricity, the installation ahead of schedule of the rotor of the giant Sayano-Shushenskoye power station's fourth unit, and the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets by the collectives of the Chiaturmarganets combine, the Bungurskaya mine, the Yuzhkuzbassugol Association, the Shchekino Azot Association (Tulskaya Oblast) and other enterprises.

However, the fate of the annual pledges is already causing concern in some sectors. This particularly applies to the ferrous metallurgy and pulp and paper industries, whose backsliding worsened in August. The position in the coal industry showed no essential improvement. And the enterprises of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry have still not managed to make up their previous arrears, although they reached quite high rates of growth in comparison with last year.

One of the most important reasons for lagging behind is a lack of attention by ministry and department leaders to the introduction of modern machinery and progressive production processes and the assimilation of new types of industrial products. The facts attest convincingly that strains arise primarily in those sectors which do not fulfill the plans for developing science and technology well. For example, according to the ministries of the machine tool and tool building industry and of construction, road and municipal machine building, only 89 percent of the measures outlined were implemented during the half year, during which time the pace-making enterprises of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production have been promptly and fully implementing the programs for production renewal.

A little over 2 weeks remain before the last review of the 5-year plan and the fourth quarter of its closing year. It is essential, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev recently noted, to increase at all levels the party's demands on cadres to fulfill set tasks and, in all sectors of work, to achieve a high standard of organization, good order [podtyanutost] and discipline.

An important stage is beginning for construction collectives, too. Many of them coped with their pledges in August and commissioned new capacities: The Chirchik Elektrokhimprom Association commissioned a complex for producing ammonium sulfate and caprolactam, and the Almalyk chemical plant commissioned an ammophos production unit and other construction projects. Competition under the slogan "Construct Ahead of Schedule--Assimilate Ahead of Schedule" has been contributing to this considerably. [paragraph continues]

However, according to the August results as a whole, few major industrial construction projects were successfully completed: Shortcomings in planning took their toll, such as the start of work by a number of enterprises being postponed to the end of the year. as do omissions in the work of construction organizations, particularly those of such main contracting trusts as Ekibastuzenergostroy, Kuybyshevgidrostroy, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction No 2 Promstroy and some others.

It is important now to concentrate all efforts and resources on construction projects nearing completion. Much can still be done before the year ends toward commissioning them promptly and reducing the volume of unfinished construction and uninstalled equipment.

The main harvest front is now in the eastern regions. Here they are faced with harvesting a huge area of cereals--over 42 million hectares, one-third of all the country's cornfields. Kazakhstan's grain growers are now acting as the right flank of the competition among this extensive region's arable farmers.

Responding in need to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's call to work increasingly urgently at resolving food-related problems, the Kazakhstan farmers have pledged to sell the state 1 billion poods of grain crops this year.

And how are the stockmen fulfilling their pledges now? By 1 September state procurements totaled: livestock and poultry--9,739,000 tons (live weight) or 94 percent of the procurement level for the first 8 months of last year; milk--41.8 million tons of 97 percent; eggs--29.6 billion or 104 percent and wool--466,500 standard tons or 97 percent.

There are considerable reserves for increasing livestock productivity and for increasing the production and procurement of livestock products on many farms of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania and other republics. This potential must be fully utilized.

TYUMEN YAMBURGSKOYE GAS DEPOSIT EXPLOITATION NOTED

LD191621 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Correspondent Yu. Perepletkin report: "For Natural Gas Deposits"]

[Text] Tyumen--The preparation of territory for a new settlement on the banks of the Obskaya Guba has begun. The settlement in the arctic tundra will be the center for the opening up and exploitation of the Yamburgskoye gas deposit--the second biggest, after the famous Urengoy. Seven powerful installations will supply the country's national economy with a total of 100 billion cubic meters of blue fuel a year.

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION PRICE CONFERENCE--The norms and price system used in making construction estimates has been in effect since 1969. Due to considerable changes since then a new estimated norms and price fixing system in construction will be introduced in 1984. These problems were discussed during a 2-day zonal seminar which ended yesterday in Kabarovsk. Specialists from the USSR Gosstroy, Moscow scientific research and planning institutes, ispolkoms of soviets, the Stroybank and Gossbank, Glavdalstroy, and from Yakutskaya and Buryatskaya ASSR's and Primorskiy Kray, as well as Chitinskaya, Amurskaya, Magadanskaya, Kampuchatskaya, and Sakhalinskaya oblasts participated in the seminar. A report on the tasks of ministries, departments and their organizations in implementing the changeover to new estimated norms and prices in construction in the 11th 5-Year Plan was delivered by (Malimarov), deputy chief of the Estimate Norms and Price Fixing Construction Department of the USSR Gosstroy. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 12 Sep 80 OW]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 19-21 SEP

LD200052/LD210044/LD220220 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 19-21 September. Times of the broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

19 September

More than 500,000 tons of grain have been delivered to elevators in Kurganskaya Oblast. Bad weather has dampened the grain and extra drying machines are being used to dry it. (1100 GMT)

Grain threshing has been completed on 4 million hectares in Altayskiy Kray. (1750 GMT)

20 September

The last few thousand hectares of grain are being harvested in Orenburgskaya Oblast. These are in the northern zone. Fifty thousand tons of grain per day are currently coming in. Sales to the state of 3 million tons of grain are being completed. (0900 GMT)

Kustanskaya Oblast today began the sale of the third million ton of wheat to the state. Almost all of the grain is strong and valuable wheat. Mass machine-picking of cotton began in the south of Kirghizia today. The pledge is at least 211,000 tons of raw cotton. (1000 GMT)

Saratovskaya Oblast: Plowing up of winter fallow on the third million hectare is under way. Work is to be completed in September. (1100 GMT)

21 September

Harvesting in Siberia is proceeding under difficult conditions. Grain in Omskskaya Oblast is being threshed on the second million hectares. Autumn preparation of the soil is also being carried out and seeds are being prepared. News of good work from Tomskskaya Oblast farm: To date 70 percent of the grain in Tomskskaya Oblast has been threshed. Primorskiy Kray rice growers are helped in their work by modern technology. A good harvest has been grown. In spite of typhoons, record pledges of not less than 86,000 tons are hoped for. (0000 GMT)

A good harvest has been grown in north Kazakhstanskaya Oblast. To date, grain has been reaped on 1.5 million hectares out of the 1.7 million sown to grain crops. (0100 GMT)

The warm weather that has established itself in the mid-Urals has created favorable conditions for the harvest that has gotten underway over an area of about 1 million hectares. Reaping and threshing is underway on the second half of the grain area of Sverdlovskskaya Oblast. The harvest of potatoes and vegetables is in progress. The rates of rice harvest work in Uzbekistan are being stepped up. (0204 GMT)

Bashkiriya: 1.8 million tons of grain have been delivered to the granaries. This is 75 percent of the socialist pledges. Kurgan: Threshing of grain is proceeding on the second millionth hectare. Ryazan: Mass-harvesting of sugar beets has begun. The first thousand of tons has reached procurement points. Azerbaijani cotton farmers have fulfilled the annual plan for procurement of raw cotton. They have collected 600,000 tons. This has been achieved in 18 working days. Another 200,000 tons are pledged. All of the 190 sugar refineries of the Ukraine are today carrying out processing of the present harvest. Among them are two new ones, the Orzhitskiy in Poltavskaya Oblast and the Radekhovskiy in Lvovskaya Oblast. The total capacity of all refineries has reached 50,000 tons of sugar per 25 hours. (0500 GMT)

Tadzhikistan: 250,000 tons of raw cotton have been delivered to procurement points to date. This is more than 25 percent of the year's target. (0700 GMT)

Grain harvesting has entered its final stage in Tataria. Farmers are today threshing on the third and last millionth hectare. Despite bad weather, grain is being harvested on upwards of 50,000 hectares per day. (1330 GMT)

PROBLEMS IN GRAIN SHIPMENTS BY RAIL VIEWED

LD191403 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Yu. Grachev under the rubric "On Topical Themes": "Keeping the Freight Cars Rolling"]

[Text] There is a constant flow of traffic along the country's railroads--trains carrying the new harvest of grain, vegetables, fruit and potatoes. In the opposite direction trains are traveling to the countryside carrying agricultural machinery, mineral fertilizers, construction materials and industrial goods. Efficient and continuous transport operations depend largely on the well-coordinated work of railroadmen, and others too.

"Often railroad shipments are held up through the fault of departments and organizations which produce, procure or process products," said N. Filin, chief of the Agricultural Goods Transport Department at the Ministry of Railways. "In fact, they are mainly responsible for the amount of time spent loading and unloading and this is where the transport process often breaks down."

On 2 September elevator workers at Kurgan station failed to load 10 cars. A trivial instance, you might think. But the same number of cars lay idle at Kataysk, Orsk and Rudnyy Klad stations. On 1 day alone Ministry of Procurement's enterprises were responsible for the fact that 254 freight cars lay idle, waiting to be loaded.

The grain unloading situation is no better. According to USSR Ministry of Railways figures, every day around 900 cars carrying grain are held up in sidings because of the sluggishness of grain reception industry enterprises. In the first 7 months of the year 27,000 standard freight cars were lost as a result of these delays. During this period the mechanized bakery at Soroka station on the Odessa railroad managed to overstep all norms by failing to unload 1,727 carloads of grain; the Saratovskiy mixed feed plant failed to unload 1,460 carloads; the flour milling combine in Blagoveshchensk--2,070; the grain products combine at Kzyl-Orda station--3,804.

It is easy to imagine how many extra trains could be made up out of these cars and how much extra freight could be shipped. In fact, according to existing rules operations involving loading or unloading grain should take no more than 3 hours. The number of transport facilities is not infinite. In these conditions, rapid loading and unloading of freight cars is a main factor in efficient transport work.

However, this factory is not consistently taken into account everywhere. For example, in August the Tulskiy, Taganrogskiy and Krasnoyarskiy combine plants, the Kharkovskiy tool carriage plant, the Pavlodarskiy tractor plant and a number of other Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building enterprises failed to load 2,500 railroad freight cars for which they had applied.

Apparently, the machine builders had miscalculated their potential and had asked for more freight cars than they needed. The failure ot use them cost the state dearly. The plants were made to pay a substantial fine. But most significant of all was the fact that freight turnover was disputed again.

"Unfortunately, many departments only consider their own needs," N. Grigorenko, deputy chief of the Ministry of Railways Main Freight Administration, complained. "And the situation will not be rectified by fines alone. If you were to go now to the Osetrovka river port on the Lena you would find more than 1,000 cars waiting for freight to be transferred to river vessels. They include many cars loaded with grain, vegetables, meat and mixed feed. But it is diffiuclt to say when these trains will be unloaded since the port workers are processing only 170 cars per day."

Strange as it may seem at a time of mass shipments of agricultural freight, many grain reception enterprises, organizations of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, trade, and procurement organizations and processing enterprises do not work on Sundays and therefore do not handle transport operations. It is the same at night. Yet railroad transport operates around the clock. This means that freight cars pile up on sidings.

The fall flow of agricultural freight increases with each passing day. However, transport mixups are placing serious obstacles on the path from field to consumer. Obviously the time has come to take more effective measures against those who are obstructing the railroad. This is demanded by the interests of other economic sectors as well as agriculture.

'RAID' REVEALS NEGLIGENCE IN PROTECTING HARVESTED GRAIN

LD181005 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 4 September 1980, front pages a 600-word Kurskaya Oblast dispatch from I.Gladkov, secretary of the Kurskiy Obkom of the Agricultural Workers Trade Union, and other local officials under the headline "The Bad Weather Caught Them Unawares." The item reports a "raid" to survey the actions taken by farms in the oblast to protect the grain harvest against the effects of bad weather. On the Velikiy Oktyabr Kolkhoz in Medvenskiy Rayon "nearly all the seed wheat and barley was collected in good time in grain stores or on covered threshing floors." But on the Sovetskaya Rodina Kolkhoz in Oboyanskiy Rayon the officials report that "we were alarmed by the way grain is kept on the open threshing floor here," so that much of it has been spoiled. The writers conclude that "certain farm leaders in the oblast were caught unawares by the bad weather and had learned nothing from previous years of bad weather." They note the importance of such measures as covered threshing floors and of "doing everything to ensure that the harvest is not lost."

KUNAYEV, ASHIMOV TOUR FARMS IN NORTH KAZAKHSTAN

LD192156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, and Ashimov, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, today made a tour of farms in north Kazakhstan oblasts. They took an interest in the progress of fieldwork, the organization of socialist competition and the living and recreational conditions of machine operators. The first secretaries of Bishkulskiy and Sovetskiy raykoms, the managers of Bishkulskiy experimental farm, and of the Leninskiy, (Aralagashskiy) and Lenin kolkhozes, which Comrades Kunayev and Ashimov visited, told them about the enhanced pledges adopted by the collectives in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress and the contribution they plan to make to the 1,000 million poods of grain Kazakhstan will again produce this year.

COSMOS-1210 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 19 SEPTEMBER

LD191754 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep, TASS--The USSR launched the Cosmos-1210 satellite today.

The satellite carries scientific equipment intended for continued space exploration.

The satellite's initial period of revolution is 88.8 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth is 268 km, minimum distance is 195 km, inclination of the orbit is 82.3 degrees.

The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

FURTHER ON JOINT SOVIET-CUBAN SPACEFLIGHT

Docking of Soyuz-38

LD200124 Moscow TASS in English 0113 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 20 Sep, TASS--The Soyuz-38 space ship, piloted by an international crew consisting of the Commander of the ship, Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Yuriy Romanenko and Researcher-Cosmonaut, citizen of the Republic of Cuba Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, docked at 23 hours 49 minutes Moscow time on September 19th, 1980 with the Salyut-6--Soyuz-37 orbital complex.

After docking and checking the airtightness of the docking unit Cosmonauts Romanenko and Tamayo Mendez transferred to the Salyut-6 station. An international crew is again working on board the Salyut-6--Soyuz-37--Soyuz-38 research complex. The Soviet Cosmonauts, Popov, Ryumin, Romanenko and the citizen of the first socialist country of the Western Hemisphere--the Republic of Cuba--Tamayo Mendez have started joint studies on near-terrestrial orbit in the interests of science and the national economy of socialist countries.

In the course of the seventh manned flight, conducted in accordance with the Intercosmos programme, the international crew will perform studies and experiments planned by Soviet and Cuban specialists. In the course of seven days the cosmonauts will conduct visual observations and photograph the earth's surface with the aim of studying natural resources and the natural environment, as well as experiments involving cosmic material studies and medico-socilogical studies. The crew will continue experiments started on board the Salyut-6 station by previous international crews.

The onboard systems of the orbital research complex are functioning normally. Cosmonauts Popov, Ryumin, Romanenko and Tamayo Mendez are feeling well.

Research Program

LD201631 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 20 Sep, TASS--TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre: The international crew of the Salyut-6--Soyuz-37--Soyuz-38 orbital complex has started the planned studies and experiments. The working day of Leonid Popov, Valeriy Ryumin, Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez began at 13.30 Moscow time and will last till 23.00.

Today's programme includes medical check ups and biological experiments, visual observations, still and motion photography, a TV-communication session, and physical exercises.

Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez are to study the cardiovascular system in the period of adaptation to the conditions of a space flight using Pnevmatik-1 device and multifunctional Polinom-2 apparatus for the purpose. A medical experiment, named the "Support," planned by Cuban specialists, is to be conducted by the cosmonaut-researcher. The findings will help to evaluate the changes in the structure and functions of the fornix of human foot at zero gravitation.

The main crew of the orbital complex will continue visual observations and photography of individual areas of the world ocean under the programme of study of natural resources and the environment.

During the day the visiting crew will prepare equipment for the joint Soviet-Cuban technological experiment "Zone" which is planned for September 21.

According to cosmonauts reports and telemetric data, the onboard systems of Salyut-6 station and Soyuz-37 and Soyuz-38 spaceships are functioning normally. Cosmonauts Popov, Ryumin, Romanenko and Tamayo Mendez feel well.

Biological Experiments

LD220636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Summary] Cosmonauts Popov, Ryumin, Romanenko and Mendez have finished their second day of work together, during which they concentrated on medical and biological experiments. Using Cuban-made equipment, the cosmonauts began the Sakhar experiment, the first of the Carcibba series.

The subject of the experiment is the monocrystal of saccharose, since high temperatures are not involved, transparent equipment can be used, allowing the process of smelting and crystallization to be observed and photographed. The particularities of the growth of the monocrystal from solutions of saccharose of various concentrations are being studied. The results will be of help in working out technology for growing organic monocrystals in conditions of weightlessness.

Since sugar is the basis of the Cuban economy, these experiments are of great interest to Cuban scientists and will help in creating mathematical models of these processes, which will, of course, have a bearing on the production of sugar on earth.

Flight Program

LD211350 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 21 Sep (TASS)--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre: The cosmonauts Leonid Popov, Valeriy Ryumin, Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez jointly work on board the Salyut-6--Soyuz-37--Soyuz-38 orbital complex for the second day.

Medico-biological research and experiments prepared jointly by the Soviet and Cuban specialists constitute a considerable part of the flight programme of the international crew. An experiment under the name of Hatuey was started today with a view to researching into the effect of weightlessness on intra-cellular processes. Yeast which is a unicellular micro-organism of a short life cycle and which allows the research in numerous generations developing in weightless conditions have been selected as an object of observations. The purpose of the Cortex medical experiment is to determine the state of the cosmonauts' central nervous system in response to various factors of space flight.

Planned for the afternoon is a medical examination of Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez with the use of the Chibis vacuum suit. During the examination a reaction of the cardio-vascular system to the imitiation of the action of hydrostatic pressure will be determined.

The flight programme also provides for a number of Soviet-Cuban technological experiments. Thus, a melt is to be carried out on the Splav installation today to obtain expitaxial layers of gallium arsenide alloyed with aluminimum. The aim of the Sugar and Zone experiments is to research into the processes of the growth of sucrose monocrystals in weightless conditions. Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin during the day are making visual observations of the earth's surface and are helping their comrades in the work.

According to telemetry data and crew reports, the flight of the Salyut-6--Soyuz-37--Soyuz-38 orbital complex is proceeding normally. The cosmonauts Popov, Ryumin, Romanenko, and Tamayo Mendez feel well.

CREATION OF DAGESTAN-BASED GEOTHERMY INSTITUTE ANNOUNCED

LD191619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 80 p 3

[Correspondent V. Artemenko report: "The Earth's Heat Will Serve"]

[Text] Makhachkala--A decision has been adopted to organize an Institute of Problems of Geothermy at the Dagestan branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. A. Gadzhiyev, chairman of the Dagestanskaya ASSR Gosplan, speaks about the new scientific center:

"This institute," he said, "is the first scientific establishment in the Soviet Union on problems of geothermy. The decision to set it up has been made at the suggestion of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The institute is being created on the basis of the experimental geothermy laboratory of the Physics Institute, as well as the laboratories of geoenergy, geodynamics and hydromineral raw materials processing technology of the Geology Institute of the Dagestan branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The main directions of the new research establishment's work have also been determined. Its collective will study the natural laws of the course of thermophysical processes at high pressures and temperatures characteristic of the earth's crust. The elaboration of mathematicophysical models of thermal processes and the study of the energetics and geodynamics of the regimes of the earth's crust and of problems of the use of geothermal heat have beenoutlined.

"It is no accident that Dagestan has been chosen as the site for the new institute. This mountainous region is rich in subterranean sources of heat. Here the earth's heat is utilized for industrial, domestic and agricultural purposes. In recent years alone more than 50 million cubic meters of hot subterranean water have been used in the autonomous republic. Thanks to this, a large amount of fuel has been saved.

"Today the settlements of Kayakent, Terekli-Mekteb and Chervlennyye Guruny are heated by thermal water, as are the apartments in many apartment blocks in Makhachkala, Kizlyar and Izberash. The earth's energy is used to meet the needs of 100 industrial enterprises and organizations."